

TURKS AT BATUM WORKING CLOSELY WITH BOLSHEVIKI

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terfered with. I shall do him the justice of saying that he put his plea on the ground that his "pull" with the Turks helped to protect Christians and made possible relieving their sufferings. But he did not realize the importance of public opinion at this critical moment in shaping international policies in the Near East. The truth hurts only the evildoer.

Turks and Bolsheviki

It is noticeable at Batum that the Turks and Bolsheviki are working together very closely. Large quantities of supplies for the Turkish Army are being unloaded by Turkish soldiers at Batum, and are carted from the quays on huge motor trucks flying the Turkish flag. I understand that these trucks have the right of way straight to Kars and other frontier points in Turkish territory. American destroyers are now forbidden to come into the port of Batum. The other day Mr. MacSwiney, coming from Odessa on an American destroyer to supervise the unloading and delivery of food supplies given to the Caucasian republics by the government, was compelled to leave the ship five miles out and come in on a launch. Turkish destroyers, however, make Batum a base.

The relations between Ankara and Moscow are becoming closer, and great interest is taken by the Turkish Nationalists in the news from Genoa of the Russo-German alliance. The action of the Conference in excluding Turkey and then in laying down unacceptable conditions for Russia and Germany, is taken here as the indication of the resumption of the old alliance with Germany, and of a new Drang nach Osten—this time through Russia and the Caucasus. For this the Greeks of Asia Minor suffer as the Armenians suffered seven years ago—unless the Entente Powers are awake to their own real interests and to a new call of a martyred population.

NO NEW DETAILS IN BIELASKI CASE

State Department Unaware of Any Legal Action Contemplated

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Reports in Mexico City that legal proceedings were contemplated by Mexican officials against A. Bruce Bielaski on charges that he had connived at his own abduction by bandits recently near Cuernavaca lacked confirmation today at the State Department.

No word has come thus far, it was said, from George T. Sumnerlin, charge d'affaires, to indicate that he had been advised formally or informally by Mexican federal authorities that they looked upon the Bielaski incident with suspicion.

Mr. Sumnerlin discussed the case with President Obregon's ministers during the time Mr. Bielaski was held. By direction of the State Department, he made representations, urging the release of the former head of the Department of Justice Investigating Bureau, and later for the apprehension and punishment of the abductors.

The substance of these conversations was reported to the department and, so far as known here, nothing was said during the conversations to indicate Mexican officials thought it possible the incident was anything other than a bandit outbreak.

GOVERNMENT TO CUT COST OF SHIPS' FUEL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6.—The United States Shipping Board has asked marine engineers of the country to appoint a committee to study methods of cutting down the annual expense of \$45,000,000 for coal and oil on government vessels.

Engineers will be placed on steamers to make a scientific study of fuel consumption, said Joseph E. Sheedy, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of operations, who announced the experiment. Among associations which have agreed to co-operate are the American Society of Marine Engineers and Naval Architects, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

FIUME SITUATION IS AGAIN CRITICAL

By Special Cable

ROME, July 6.—The situation in Fiume is again critical owing to an attempt by Riccardo Zanella to regain office of president by force. Negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia have been suspended until the return to Rome of Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister, and this increases the danger of the situation.

Leaders in Fiume are now in Rome appealing for immediate financial assistance which Italy promised months ago, otherwise, they assert, disturbances are inevitable, especially as the mixed commission which is supposed to find a modus vivendi for Fiume has not yet begun to work.

dressing trade unionists here recently expressed the opinion that railwaymen employed on Canada roads, as a result of changes in wage and working conditions on these roads, will adopt the same measures as their fellow workers in the United States and resort to a strike if necessary. Mr. Moore, however, did not say whether such a step was sanctioned by the Trades and Labor Congress, and he did not say when he thought such action would become necessary.

IRISH FREE STATE SOUNDS ARMS CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

the offices of the Dublin Tramway Company to Fintona Lane, which formed the 200-yard frontage of the Republican's last stronghold, is ruined, including the Hammam, Gresham, Traville and Crown hotels, and other buildings on the opposite side of the street were destroyed by the fire which still smolders and threatened this forenoon to spread to Henry Street.

Free State Call to Arms Opens Door to Irish Youths

LONDON, July 6.—Another stage in the Irish situation has been reached with the fall of the irregulars' main position in Dublin. Specially important is the capture by Free State troops of Cathal Brugha, "minister of defense," in the republican organization and one of the most extreme irreconcilables. Mr. Brugha, it will be remembered, declared openly in the Dail when the treaty was being debated that there was fighting for him to do in the North, and there never has been a secret about his pulling many strings in the present insurrection. The irregulars are definitely weakened by his removal, but they are by no means yet beaten.

Donegal has been largely cleared by Free State troops under Sean McKee and the irregulars still have the upper hand over wide areas in the west and south, and at Sligo are reported to be in considerable force. Mr. Collins has done wisely therefore in deciding to issue a national call to arms. This should not only increase the force at his disposal but should also provide much needed occupation for numbers of well meaning youths who have been led astray by republican propaganda, but who only require training and discipline to enable them to become once more useful members of the community. Many of these young men are connected in the closest manner with members of the Free State forces and now realize the mistake they have been led into.

A story told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Dublin by Miss O'Gilligan, fiancée of General O'Connell, Free State leader, whose seizure by irregulars precipitated the Four Courts fighting, throws much light upon this situation. Miss O'Gilligan said she tried to prevent her fiancée from walking out alone on the night of his capture because two of the Four Courts officers were friends and being frequently in the house knew about his movements. Her brother of 18 was also with the irregulars and a sister had republican sympathies, while her own were entirely with the Free State.

This case is a typical one and illustrates how completely the lines of political division in Ireland today cut across family ties of every kind. This has made it necessary for Irishmen to be left to settle the matter for themselves and explains much that would otherwise be baffling to the outsider in the unwillingness of Free State leaders to take military action in the first instance, and in their reluctance to inflict punishment now.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TO SPEND \$88,801,562

President Announces Program for Chicago Improvements

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Illinois Central railroad will spend \$88,801,562 to improve its terminals in Chicago, beginning work within 30 days, according to Charles H. Markham, president.

Present tracks will be lowered and work will commence shortly. This will be followed by complete electrification of that part of the system within Chicago and of suburban lines. "We want to get much of the work done this fall," Mr. Markham told a Christian Science Monitor representative.

Financial arrangements are almost complete to obtain the money necessary to carry out the project, and \$10,000,000 having been provided for this object. All government permits have been obtained.

The improvement is planned in co-operation with the lake front development worked out by the Chicago Planning Commission. It will remove from Grant Park the smoke and noise of the steam train.

Mr. Markham pointed out that the estimate of \$88,801,562 also covers the expense to the railroad of the proposed improvement of South Water Street, which calls for removal of a large number of dilapidated storage houses and installation of modern structures, the railroad carrying out its part in the general scheme.

INVENTOR TO GET MEDAL
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 6.—Award of the John Fritz Medal to Signor Marconi for his achievements in the invention and improvement of wireless communication systems will be made tonight at a meeting in the Engineering Societies' Building by a committee representing the United Engineering Societies, E. B. Thayer, vice-president of the American Copper Mining Company, is chairman of this committee.

ITALY GETS ALBANIAN REPORT
By Special Cable
ROME, July 6.—Marquis Durazzo, who has been on a mission to Albania, has returned to Rome and has handed in a complete report of the Albanian situation to the Foreign Under-Secretary. He will probably return to Albania as Minister Plenipotentiary upon the return to Rome of Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister.

PEACEFUL ENDING OF RAIL STRIKE EXPECTED SHORTLY

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seniority rights still stood effective in some railroad shops today.

At St. Paul, railroad officials announced that 30 per cent of the men in the Omaha shops had returned to work. The Great Northern reported 213 men at work in St. Paul, officials declaring that many of them did not quit last Saturday. The Northern Pacific reported 50 men at work.

An official statement from the Norfolk & Western general office at Roanoke, Va., said that fewer than 100 of their 600 clerks struck in response to an unauthorized strike call issued by C. B. Lane, general chairman of the clerks.

Several of the railroads entering Chicago, today reported that a majority of the men still were out on strike. They are:

Chicago & Northwestern, between 7000 and 8000 men out on strike.
Illinois Central 50 per cent at work.
Santa Fe, 3500 out of a total of 15,000 at work.
Burlington 1400 out of a total of 15,000 at work.
Rock Island 8000 out on strike.
Southern Pacific 50 per cent out.
Union Pacific 75 per cent out.

Conflicting Reports Heard by Striking Shopmen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—Striking shopmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad held a mass meeting today, under an emergency call. After the meeting, which was well attended, it was stated that, owing to various and conflicting reports, the executive committee in charge of the strike here thought it advisable to let the men hear reports which have come to it from other parts of the system.

John C. Ready, system federation chairman, went to New London to address a shopmen's meeting there and tomorrow he will be in Hartford. The next meeting of shopmen as a body here will be Saturday. The different crafts composing the federation will hold separate meetings tomorrow, each at a different hour.

It was claimed at the mass meeting today that shop foremen are joining the strike, it being said that at least 25 have left their work in the last 24 hours.

An official statement from the New Haven road management this afternoon said that conditions "had materially improved over any preceding day." It said that a number of skilled mechanics and others had been hired and put to work, and that on the first shift this morning there was a further increase of 224 over the number working on the first shift yesterday. Train service was reported as normal.

Time Limit Has Been Set for Strikers to Return

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Striking shopmen of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania Railroad system, were notified today that unless they returned to work by noon next Monday, and "are accepted," they would be marked "out of service."

This became known when R. E. McCarty, general manager of the Central Railroad, issued the following order: A number of employees at shops and engine houses have absented themselves from duty without leave. All such employees who apply and are accepted prior to 12 p. m., eastern standard time, Monday, July 10, 1922, will be reinstated and restored to their former seniority standing; all others will be marked out of the service.

More than 300 men to replace strikers at the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have been brought into the city, E. A. Peck, general superintendent, announced today.

N. P. Good, representing the shopmen's union, said there had been no defections from the strikers' ranks.

Southern Railway's Officials Clean Locomotive Fire Boxes

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 6 (Special).—In the cinder pit at the Southern railway's roundhouse here, a most unusual sight is to be seen—the general manager of the Southern Railway, in the pit, overalls, cleaning cinders from locomotive fire boxes; other high officials in dungarees, sweating over other engine boxes and superintendents, clerks and master mechanics hard at work getting engines ready to go out on the road.

This is the way the Southern is meeting the strike in Chattanooga. When the shop men went out here July 1, cinder pit men went with them. These latter are not shop men, but maintenance of way workers, who have called a strike, but whose chairman have been going over the Southern road, warning them not to strike until orders had been issued. But here mass psychology got them and they went out.

When a locomotive comes off the road, a draw bar has to be pulled, fire damped and the mass of cinders chipped or crow-barred from the firebox. Under the rules, road crews will not do this. If it is not done, the engine becomes worthless regardless of its condition otherwise, so the high officials rushed into the pits and for five days have been hard at work cleaning cinders and keeping the engines running. As a result, all Southern passenger trains from here have moved and nearly all freights, including some important solid trains of fruit. Common labor is being sought for cinder pits, and when it is obtained, the immediate motive power problem here will be solved.

Alton Shops Closed Pending Action by Governor Hyde

SLATER, Mo., July 6 (By the Associated Press).—Railroad officials today awaited word from A. M. Hyde, Governor of Missouri, before making further plans for reopening the Chicago & Alton shops here, from which a crowd of more than 500 strikers drove 18 strike breakers yesterday.

After the strikers had cleared the town of strike breakers, drawn a dead-

line around the shops beyond which strangers were not allowed to pass, and had established guard posts at various points, they settled down to wait developments.

Eighteen strike-breakers were taken from the shops in automobiles to the edge of the town and told to "beat it" and keep going. Ten more, who appeared in a foreman's car in the yards, were placed on a Chicago train.

Trains going through Slater were watched carefully by a crowd of 150 strikers who took command of the railroad station and searched the trains.

There are few foreigners here, John Logsdon, the county sheriff, agrees with local officials in discounting the probability of any trouble. He spent only half an hour here last night, then went to his home in Marshall. His force consists of two deputies and one office assistant. Acting on telephonic advice of Governor Hyde last night he unsuccessfully endeavored to enlist a small force of deputies.

Clerks Ask Old Jobs

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—Clerks and freight handlers of the Norfolk & Western Railroad who went on strike here yesterday have requested that the company take them back at their old positions, officials of the railroad announced this afternoon.

The company's attitude with reference to their return has not been established, a conference has been called at which some decision will be made.

Strike Declared Broken

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6.—Officials of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads declared today that, so far as this city is concerned, the backbone of the shopmen's strike is broken. It was reported that workmen were being employed in increasing numbers, and that 23 Boston & Maine strikers had returned without seniority rights. It is reported that 40 new men were taken on yesterday at the West Springfield shops.

These shops are now being operated on a six-day basis rather than the five-day schedule announced when they reopened Monday.

CHILD LABOR LAW PLANS OUTLINED

Conference Will Discuss Matter at Meeting July 17

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6.—Two tentative resolutions, one of which is expected to be adopted in Washington on July 17, were discussed here today at a meeting of the sub-committee on child labor, recently by the "permanent" conference for the abolition of child labor in the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

These resolutions embodied the text of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would be free from the objections of unconstitutionality raised against the present child labor law by the United States Supreme Court.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of this sub-committee discussing the resolutions in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"Our sub-committee conference was held for the purpose of going over several parts of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and to point out to the public the need of an agreement shall be had for introduction into Congress."

Each draft submitted was gone over carefully. There were two drafts of constitutional amendments presented which met with great favor as effective and sound. The committee will meet on July 17 at Washington and somewhat later in the day the representatives of the various organizations will participate in "The Permanent Conference" to hear the general report and the recommendations that the sub-committee will present with the bills, which, it is thought, will meet the situation pending the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

CANADIAN PREMIER TO VISIT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 6 (By the Associated Press).—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, will confer in Washington on next Wednesday, the conference, which was arranged on the initiative of Mr. King, taking in a number of questions of mutual interest to the two countries.

Officials at the State Department declined to enumerate the topics to be discussed between the two officials but it was considered among them probably would be the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project which has been the subject of correspondence between the Governments of Canada and the United States; the tariff legislation now pending on Congress; customs questions; prohibition enforcement, and possibly reciprocity which recently has been revived on the other side of the American border.

NEW SUGAR EXCHANGE
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 6.—Seven brokers and commission houses have been licensed to trade in sugar on the floor of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, the second organization in the United States for transactions in sugar futures. New York is the only other such market. Trading will begin each morning at 9 o'clock.

CANADIAN STRIKE THREATENED
BOSTON, July 6.—Shopmen on Canadian Railways will strike if the roads attempt to force them to accept straight time for Sundays and holidays, James Somerville, international vice-president of the machinists' union, announced today after a tour of the roads from Vancouver to Montreal.

PORTUGUESE OFFICER'S SYSTEM
LISBON, July 6.—An officer of the army has developed a system of operating call bells by wireless, which army circles say will do away with prolonged waiting for calls at radio receiving stations.

M. POINCARÉ GIVEN MOVING OVATION

Charges Brought by Communist Fall to Ground—René Viviani Defends Prime Minister

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 6.—One of the most striking outbursts of patriotic sentiment the French Parliament has known in a long time occurred in the Chamber of Deputies here yesterday evening following a speech by René Viviani, one-time prime minister, in defense of the Government of Raymond Poincaré against the charges of the Communists that M. Poincaré is guilty of having caused the world war.

"If any Frenchman was responsible for what happened in 1914, it was I," M. Viviani declared. "At the moment of the outbreak of the war and in the months preceding it, I was the responsible head of the government. It was from me, and not from M. Poincaré, that explanations should be demanded."

As he spoke the deputies sat speechless, held by the magic of his silvery oratory. Then, with a little movement of the head and hands quite characteristic of him, M. Viviani continued:

"I was I who gave the order to mobilize. It was I who ordered the withdrawal 10 miles from the frontier so as to avoid as long as possible any chance of conflict. If for what happened during those days my Government is reproachable, then it is to me that these reproaches should be addressed."

Almost to a man the deputies arose and cheered him, while Premier Poincaré hastened up to him and embraced him, kissing him on both cheeks.

Proudly M. Viviani invited and accepted all the blame that might be given. Then he proceeded to render homage to the lucidity of M. Poincaré, his laboriousness and carefulness. The speech was a veritable triumph for the one-time Prime Minister and rendered the position of the Communists whose speaker still occupied the tribune in obvious embarrassment, entirely untenable. Had M. Poincaré wished he could have closed debate there and there but he insisted that the whole matter should now be thrashed out.

M. Poincaré's reply is expected this evening or tomorrow, and it promises to be absolutely a full treatment of the odious accusations which have done France in recent days greater harm than has been done in many centuries.

M. Viviani's speech was one of the most brilliant of his notable career. He reviewed, chapter by chapter, the events which preceded the war and led up to it and the great conflict itself. He made a plea for the return to the "sacred union" which existed during the war and during the life of political differences among Frenchmen were forgotten.

After the speech by M. Viviani the deputies refused to listen to Communist speakers and the debate was continued until this evening.

The consensus is that M. Poincaré will receive an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Listening to the debate in the Chamber with all impartiality, The Christian Science Monitor's representative must register the complete collapse of the Communist allegations which would fasten on M. Poincaré responsibility for the Great War. The campaign against him has been carried into every village in France and has been spread abroad in every country. The legend has managed to make of the present French Prime Minister one of the chief instigators of hostilities.

The Communists have covered themselves with confusion. They have shown the utter hollowiness of their case. It reposes upon nothing but scraps of paper, newspaper articles of an indiscreet character, written not by M. Poincaré but by individual Frenchmen, rumors and carefully twisted statements, and chiefly upon the contact of M. Poincaré with Mr. Isvolsky who is represented as working for war.

There were no sensational revelations. Vaillant Couturier collapsed completely under the task which he had set himself and nothing better was to be expected from M. Cachin and M. Lafont. The debate is chiefly remarkable so far for the truly effective intervention of René Viviani. For fully five minutes practically all the deputies were on their feet and applauded M. Viviani and M. Poincaré.

MANY DRUGGISTS TO LOSE PERMITS

Abuses of Liquor Sale Privilege Found in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6.—One hundred retail druggists in Manhattan have been cited for revocation of their permits to handle liquor, and 50 names will be added to the list within the next few days, it was announced here by Ralph A. Day, state prohibition director.

Prohibition officials said the action against the druggists is taken in an attempt to clean up the retail drug business here of bootlegging practices and graft in liquor. The charges include selling without physicians' prescriptions or otherwise illegally and acting in conspiracy with bootleggers to obtain liquor from bonded warehouses and distilleries on forged withdrawal permits.

The citation of the druggists followed investigation of an alleged conspiracy of 200 or more pharmacists here to withdraw hundreds of cases of whiskey from five distilleries in Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The plot was discovered in time to seize most of the liquor in express offices before it reached the consignees. Prohibition officials said the druggists had paid more than \$200,000 in advance for the whiskey.

Mr. Day said many druggists in New York have been accepting forged withdrawal permits from bootleggers

and have been allowing the use of the arms' names in presenting the permits at warehouses. The law requires that the permits must be signed and presented by a person or firm with a permit to deal in liquor. In this way, it was said, hundreds of cases have been withdrawn, with the bootleggers obtaining the liquors at prices much under what they would have had to pay in the open rum-running market.

SENATOR CHARGES 'DEAL' WITH CUBA

Mr. Harrison Says Closure Is Planned to Conceal Sugar Tariff Scheme

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Renewing discussions of the Republican petition for closure on the tariff bill, Pat Harrison (D.), of Mississippi, told the Senate today that Democrats had planned when the sugar schedule was reached "to expose the deal attempted to be put over" by Reed Smoot of Utah, ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, whereby Cuba would have restricted its sugar production in return for lower tariff duties on that commodity. He argued that this was one of the reasons why the Republicans wanted to cut off discussions on the tariff.

Mr. Harrison charged that Mr. Smoot had written a letter to Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, representative of the American Government in Cuba, with a view to "strangling Cuba" by entering into a contract to restrict its sugar crop to 2,500,000 tons and in return was to receive a tariff not so high as that proposed.

"We wouldn't have the time under the closure rule to read the letter to Gen. Crowder, and the contract that was attempted to be put into effect," declared Mr. Harrison.

He also quoted from speeches by Porter J. McCumber (R.), chairman of the Finance Committee, who offered the closure petition yesterday, and Mr. Smoot, Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Minnesota; Frederick Hale (R.), Maine; Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Massachusetts, and James E. Watson (R.), Indiana. He declared Mr. Lodge was but following his "parliamentary jiu jitsu" in supporting closure now.

"He is keeping up his stride of changing his opinion on all questions that come before the Senate," declared Mr. Harrison.

FILIPINOS PLEDGE FRIENDSHIP ANEW

Express Firm Hope of Obtaining Eventual Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6.—The United States is the best friend the Philippines ever had or ever could have, said Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and head of the parliamentary mission in this country, at a dinner given last night by the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce. The enduring friendship between this country and the Philippine Islands was pledged by the speakers, and Mr. Quezon regretted that all his countrymen could not come to the United States and get acquainted with the American people at home.

Sergio Osmena, speaker of the Philippine Assembly, told of the desire of the Philippines to be free and said that independence was coming to the islands because of America's promise. He declared America to be writing the most glorious page in its history in the work it is doing in the Philippines.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made a brief address at the dinner, which was presided over by Charles J. Welch, president of the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce.

Members of the mission were welcomed at the City Hall in the morning by Murray Hulbert, president of the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of Mayor John F. Hylan. Mr. Quezon replied briefly to Mr. Hulbert's address, expressing the hope that independence would soon be realized.

SAN JOSE MASONS TO BUILD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30 (Special Correspondence).—Plan for one of the finest Masonic temples on the Pacific coast, to be erected at San Jose, a few miles south of this city, at a cost of \$300,000, have been completed, according to announcement made to a mass meeting of representatives of nearly all the lodges in northern California, just held at San Jose. The Masons of San Jose already own the land on which the temple is to be erected, the corner of St. James and Third streets, and 12 architects competed for the plans.

COMMUNITY BUILDING URGED

CHICAGO, July 6.—Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, told the advertising council of the Chicago Association of Commerce here today of the need for community building, pointing out that they all had opportunity for making their community better.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

"Almco" Bridge Lamps

For the Annual July Sale

15.00

There is just a limited quantity of these lamps which have become famous for the distinctiveness of their design and the unquestionable quality of their workmanship. The bases are finished in Black and Gold, fitted with a 12-inch georgette shade in a variety of color combinations.

[Sixth Floor]

LORD R. CECIL TILTS WITH M. JOUHAUX

Lively Scene at Disarmament Session—Poisonous Gas Discussion Postponed

PARIS, July 6 (By The Associated Press).—Discussion of the advisability of including the clause of the Washington treaty relating to the use of poison gas in the plan submitted by Lord Robert Cecil for disarmament, and the adoption of the Cecil plan as a whole without modification, took up the entire session of the disarmament commission of the League of Nations this morning.

It was decided to postpone the discussion of the poisonous gas clause until such time as the smaller nations shall have been officially supplied with copies of the Washington treaties. Discussion of the Cecil plan upon which the sub-committee has reported favorably to the plenary session, caused a lively tilt between Leon Jouhaux, the French representative of the commission, and Lord Robert Cecil.

Francisco José Urrutia, representing Colombia, made an appeal in favor of the immediate inclusion of the Washington poisonous gas clause.

Jouhaux assailed the Cecil plan and the work of the commission, saying that the workers of the world have been expecting much from the commission, but that it has accomplished nothing thus far except to increase the difficulties by continued talk about guarantees. The work of disarmament, he declared, should proceed whether the various nations demanded guarantees or not.

Lord Robert, replying to M. Jouhaux, caustically asserted that M. Jouhaux was a man from whom the commission might expect constructive arguments, whereas his whole speech consisted of destructive criticism of a plan which everyone present was aware lacked many details which M. Jouhaux as head of the Workers' Federation of France, might supply. M. Jouhaux, Lord Robert continued, has advised going ahead regardless of the guarantees demanded by the various governments concerned.

"In M. Jouhaux's prepared to stand here before us now," he queried, "and assure us that his own Chamber will approve a plan for disarmament without asking the utmost guarantees of protection?"

The commission will meet again this afternoon when it is expected that the Cecil plan will be definitely adopted, although perhaps with slight modifications.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ASK NATIONALIZATION

BERLIN, July 6.—Conferees growing out of the proposal that the Independent Socialists participate in the Government are still in the initial stage, and the plan has not been discussed seriously by the Majority Socialists and Social Democrats who constitute the other components of the present coalition.

FREE TRADE WINS
SKIRMISH IN BRITAINPolitical Split Threatened by
New Attitude of Government—
Glove Duty Reconsidered

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Lloyd George's intention to a Manchester deputation yesterday that the duty upon fabric gloves under the much-disputed Safeguarding of Industries Act is to be reconsidered, following an announcement in the House of Commons that the West African export duty upon palm kernels is to be removed, is claimed here as an initial success for free trade. Mr. Lloyd George's government has been led by the Conservative wing into experiments in protection which are anathema to its Liberal adherents and the present action indicates that a swing back is taking place in deference to the pressure from the manufacturing north where the matter is regarded very seriously.

The importance of the incident lies rather in the political split it threatens than in its economic aspect. Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, is credited with the determination to resign if the Safeguarding of Industries Act is not made effective. On the other hand, the Government is threatened with serious defections in Lancashire if England's time-honored policy of free trade is seriously infringed.

A temporary way out may be found by a Cabinet shuffle, a vacancy for Mr. Baldwin to be found in the Home Office by the transfer of the present chief of this department to the judicial bench. The differences involved, however, go deeper than can be met by any personal rearrangement. They concern not only protection, but also the whole question of government interference with the freedom of contract of which the country as a whole is becoming increasingly impatient. So long as a post-war emergency continued, measures not only of protection but also of rent restriction, of wages and price regulation and of trade control were submitted to, but now that a more normal state of things is becoming established the demand is growing insistent for a reversion to pre-war conditions of greater freedom. The present dispute is a preliminary skirmish in a campaign which may be of very large dimensions.

SHRINERS' JUBILEE
SWELLS BANK BUSINESS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7 (Special Correspondence).—The Golden Jubilee Conclave of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine made a difference of many millions in the bank clearings of San Francisco for the week of the conclave, according to figures just compiled by the statistical department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The Shriners were here for the week ending June 17, and the bank clearings for that week showed a gain of \$6,800,000 over the week preceding, and \$12,100,000 over the week ending June 11, 1921, while the week ending June 14, 1922, following the visit of the Shriners, clearings were exactly \$17,000,000 less than during Shrine week. The figures are:

Week ending	Bank Clearings
June 10, 1922	\$139,200,000
June 17, 1922 (Shrine week)	146,100,000
June 24, 1922	129,000,000
June 18, 1921	124,000,000

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN TELL
ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITIONMake Vigorous Denials of Miss Elisabeth Marbury's
Statement That Their Sex Would Repeal Amendment

CHICAGO, July 6 (Special).—Vigorous comment from representative women has poured into headquarters of National Women's Christian Temperance Union in behalf of the federal prohibition amendment, taking issue with Miss Elisabeth Marbury, it is announced by The Union Signal.

The official organ of the W. C. T. U. thus quotes some of the answers to the statement credited to Miss Marbury that the women of this country were the first to demand prohibition and they will be the first to repeal it.

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor:

"Prohibition has been of benefit to the country. I have observed that a better standard prevails among the families of the working people and that the children are better fed and clothed. That statement can be substantiated by figures showing that every place where prohibition is enforced, more children are sold than previous to the time of prohibition. Instead of having the corner saloon as a workingmen's club, we have transferred that club to the home."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters:

"The mothers of the nation are no more likely to wipe out the Eighteenth Amendment than they are to demand the cultivation of typhoid germs in the water supplies science has purified."

Mrs. C. Van Winkle, president of the International Association of Policewomen:

"National prohibition is one of the greatest safeguards to youth and of the home. There have been more broken homes, more destruction of character through weakening of the will, and more crime induced by drink than by any other known cause. I trust that national prohibition has come to stay. Although we daily see the law broken, time will wear away the objection and abuse."

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, master in chancery of Superior Court, Cook County, Ill.:

"Prohibition has improved home life and promoted the welfare of women and children. The women with whom I associate are Congregationalists, college women, teachers, W. C. T. U. women, League of Women Voters members, women lawyers and doctors, members of the Federated Women's Clubs, the Democratic Women's Club,

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN
TO MEET AT CHATTANOOGAFederation Will Open Fourth Annual Convention in
Tennessee City Next Monday

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 6 (Special).—The program for the fourth annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., has been completed and the indications are that fully 1000 delegates from all sections of the country will attend. The convention will be important to business and professional women throughout the country, as many questions of peculiar interest to them will be discussed.

The convention will open next Monday with a meeting of the executive board and a conference between the various state presidents, which will be followed by a joint luncheon and a reception in the evening to the delegates and visitors. Tuesday will see the formal opening of the convention. The day will be reports of the committee on credentials and the address of the national president, Lena Lake Forrest. The delegates will be seated by states at the luncheon which will follow and representatives will be selected for the nominating committee. Then will follow reports of the executive secretary, treasurer, and corresponding secretary. The speaker of the evening will be Raymond Robins of Chicago. Preparations for interesting discussions are being made by the following committees: publicity, The Independent Woman, personal relations, finance legislation, program, education and membership.

Wednesday there will be an opportunity for all members to attend the drill on parliamentary law conducted by Mrs. Emma Fox, parliamentary for the convention. Thursday evening the speakers will be Mrs. William Brown Maloney, editor of the *Editorial*, who will talk on "The Challenge of the Attitude of the Business and Professional Woman"; Corra Harris, author, and Mrs. Frank McMane. Friday will be heard the report of the committee on education, and the election of officers will take place.

Plan Southern Hospitality

The Chattanooga Business Women's Club will be hostess to the convention and will make every effort to provide delegates just what southern hospitality can be like. The convention committee is composed of Elinor Conrod, general chairman; Orah Sweeney, club president and vice-chairman; Sarah M. Postlethwaite, secretary and finance chairman; Beulah Parham, treasurer; Mrs. R. M. Childress, information and registration; Mrs. E. E. Cooke, reception; Mrs. Estelle Crimm, halls and standards; Lucille Merrill, publicity; Fanny Raulston, exhibits; May Y. Roberts, executive board; Maude B. Roberts, banquet; Kathleen Smith, station luncheons; Amy Thompson, transportation and printing. Miss Kitty Steele Walker has been appointed national transportation chairman of the convention.

Southern Committee

A southern committee has been appointed by Elinor Conrod to aid the Chattanooga Business Women's Club in welcoming the guests. This committee is as follows:

Alabama: Ita Stocks, Gadsden; Mrs. H. E. Pearce, Birmingham; Dr. Lola T. T. Birmingham.

Arkansas: Mary Keyes, Little Rock; Marguerite Hussman, Little Rock; Lucy Schaefer, Hot Springs; Lila Ashby, Little Rock.

Florida: Lilla M. White, Jacksonville;

Ruth Rich, Jacksonville; Muriel Rose, St. Augustine; Ellen Le Noir, Jacksonville.

Georgia: Stella Aklin, Savannah; Dora Mendes, Savannah; Mrs. J. E. McRee, Atlanta.

Kentucky: Lillian Madson Phillips, Anne Baker, Paducah; Nora Kirch, Louisville; Mrs. George T. Stelle, Louisville.

Louisiana: Dr. Haidée Weeks Guthrie, New Orleans; Ruby Monk, Bogalusa.

North Carolina: Julia Jarner, Wilson; Elsie G. Riddick, Raleigh; Rita Gresset, Greensboro.

South Carolina: Florence Olive, Columbia; Dr. Lou Elie Johnson, Greenville; Charlotte R. Diligam, Charleston; Pinkney Lee Estes Glantzberg, Texas; Dr. Minnie L. Haffet, Dallas; Mrs. Bennett Haralson, Dallas; Mrs. Mary Austin, Waco.

Virginia: Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, Richmond; Mrs. J. K. Bowman, Richmond; Mrs. Fereba B. Croxon, Richmond.

Tennessee: Leah Fletcher, Knoxville; Carl Williams, Memphis; Alice Drake, Jackson.

West Virginia: Christine L. Coffey, Charleston; Dorcas Prichard, Fairmont; Katherine Mitchell, Wheeling; Oklahoma: Maud Rounsaville, Okmulgee; Maude Lewis, Bartlesville.

More than 60 different vocations will be represented by the various delegates. Mrs. Elizabeth Sears, president of the New York organization will be present at the convention, and Miss Lena Madson Phillips, executive secretary will make a speech.

BRITISH PALESTINE
POLICY DEFENDEDWinston Churchill Replies to
Critics in Commons Debate

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 6.—The Palestine debate in the House of Commons on July 4 turned out to be tamer than anticipated. Winston Churchill rode off his critics by quoting circumstantially Parliament's previous acceptance of the Balfour agreement to give the Jews a national home in Palestine. He thus reduced the question to one of whether or not the Colonial Office were carrying out this promise.

Regarding the much-disputed Rutenberg hydroelectric concession, he met the allegation that Mr. Rutenberg had been unduly favored by pointing out, first, that Palestine was not opened for concessions to the public services until July last year; and, second, that thereafter, instead of there being competition for such concessions, Mr. Rutenberg's was the only application sent in. He was thus able to bring the dispute down to the dimensions of a mere party squabble, in which the Coalition majority proved overwhelming.

One point of general interest emerged in the discussion on British colonial policy generally which preceded the Palestine debate. It was brought out by Ormsby Gore, one of the government supporters, who, referring to the West Indian position, drew a comparison between American and British methods. The economic stimulus given by the United States tariff and other concessions, he said, had increased the trade of Porto Rico by 2000 per cent. Britain was subjected to criticism in the islands it controlled because it had failed to do the same.

Winston Churchill, however, thus formed a criterion to which the British begin to look for guidance.

RUSSIAN TROOPS
MASS ON BORDERSWashington Believes Move Is
Not Intended as Hostile Act

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Authoritative advice received here indicate that there have been concentrated on the Polish border about 175,000 Soviet Russian troops, 125,000 on the Rumanian border and 50,000 in the Kharkov area. It is believed that this does not indicate any overt act of hostility, but is rather part of the program, planned in the first place to influence the Genoa Conference and continued for its effect upon The Hague parleys.

The force would not be large enough for an offensive campaign, but could only be of use as a means of holding the front pending a general mobilization of Russian troops.

It is regarded as unlikely that any extensive military operations would be undertaken in advance of the harvest of crops now in the grounds. Reports from all over Russia indicate, however, that a good yield is to be expected. The logical deduction, military experts point out, is that if a real threat is contained in the recent military preparations the actual execution of the threat will not take place for months.

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maintenance—70 cents per hour.To Take the Places of Men on
StrikePermanent Positions for Competent
Men Whose Work Is Satisfactory.APPLY TO
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Old Fitchburg Station, Boston
Office Always OpenFRENCH SEEK EXACT
ACCOUNT OF DEBTSMission to United States, It Is
Declared, Will Ask for
Itemized Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 6.—The real mission of Jean V. Parmentier, the French war debt commissioner to America, now on his way to Washington and due to arrive about July 9, was disclosed here by a prominent member of the French Parliament now visiting this country. M. Parmentier he stated will endeavor to obtain a cancellation of the French Government's debt to the United States.

The envoy's purpose, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor representative declared, is to ascertain definitely and exactly the amount of France's indebtedness based on a detailed and itemized statement of the war account. The report made by Senator Berenger to the Finance Committee of the French Senate, hitherto not made public, will serve as a basis for M. Parmentier's negotiations.

The report in part says:

"In the American Senate, Messrs. Owen and Smoot have declared that the American citizen is too heavily taxed to consider a cancellation of France's debt. That is not the issue. The fact that during the year 1917, France furnished the American Army with munitions and shells.

"During the war, the United States sent to the Allies 10 per cent of their petroleum and other resources. Who made the price for the same? How was the price made? On what basis?"

"In 1919 the price of a barrel of oil rose from \$2 to \$2.50. After the Armistice the same right rates were charged to France as were charged during the active period of the war. In the years 1918 and 1919 we spent about 3,000,000 francs for petroleum purchased from America.

"It would also be proper to contemplate the prices we paid America for powder and explosives with the prices their respective countries were charged in France. It would also be interesting to know if such products as were billed to us were all delivered and whether prices were required to pay for a great stock of goods which were not shipped into the sea after the armistice.

"Let us also remember that the English and American governments in their respective countries wisely decided to revise the accounts of their munitions factories of war material. The law tending to reduce the excessive margin between the cost price and the selling price was really named the 'excess profit' tax. In view of this may we not ask this question: Have such reductions been offered France on purchases amounting to billions?"

"Another fact which we must not overlook concerns the question of interest. The interest charges of the German reparations commenced to take effect on May 1, 1921. The date France had already advanced for Germany over 60,000,000,000 of francs. Should France, then, be treated by the Allies less favorably than Germany is treated?"

Britain Cuts Debt

"Notwithstanding certain speeches made on platforms in foreign lands, neither the British nor the American press campaigns, we have full confidence in the high sense of justice and fairness of those who fought on our side. We are of the opinion that to examine with us and to analyze the accounts of what we owe for munitions, material, provisions and equipment, delivered to France in the most tragic hours of her resistance to the common enemy.

"Our English allies have already examined with us accounts amounting to far to \$6,000,000 pounds and have granted us, after analysis of paid accounts, a reduction of 11,000,000 pounds. The remainder to be examined about 100,000,000 pounds more, which we may safely expect a reduction of 20,000,000 pounds. These reductions will mean a sum of 1,500,000,000 francs for the depleted French Treasury."

It is along the foregoing lines that M. Parmentier, the Christian Science Monitor's informant declared, will conduct his negotiations with Washington.

LABOR EXPERT IS OBTAINED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 6.—Bryce W. Stewart of Ottawa, Canada, for some time the national employment system said to be one of the best in use. He is president of the International Association of Public Employment Services. He is expected to take charge here before the middle of the month.

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MEN WANTED

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To fill positions vacated Saturday, July 1, 1922, by men who left their employment without notice and in violation of signed agreement with this Company.

F. A. Hussey, Master Mechanic, Boston & Albany R. R.,
Beacon Park Engine House, Cambridge St., Allston, Mass.GERMANY HAS TO MEET
PAYMENT OF 50,000,000 MARKSCabinet to Consider Its Ability to Pay—Workers' Attitude
Toward Bolshevism—Communist Threats

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 6.—The talk of reactionary plotting has somewhat subsided here. Instead the Communists are now said to be contemplating some sort of a movement. To independent observers of German conditions, the futility and folly of any Communist revolt is obvious, the vast mass of German workers being as little disposed toward Bolshevism as toward Hohenzollernism. That admitted, it would seem that the authorities here regard seriously the Communist threats to create trouble. It is understood that the German central commission for the maintenance of public order here, has informed the cabinet that news of a detailed character had come into his possession, which proved that apasmodic Communist revolts were being prepared. He added that "the situation occasioned him some anxiety." It is reported moreover that Russia's chief propagandist Karl Radek has arrived in Berlin and that the political committee of the Third International which is sitting in Moscow has just reviewed the German situation and has requested the German communists to manifest more activity.

Excessive importance outside of Ger-

many need not be attached to the reports mentioned. More important is the question which becomes more acute as the fateful day approaches, it is whether the German Government will be in position to pay 50,000,000 gold marks, which under the Canner agreement it has promised to pay the Allies on July 15. Reports circulating here were to the effect that the Government had already informed the Allies it was not able to pay, but, happily, such reports are unfounded. The fact is that the German Cabinet meets today to decide this very question, namely whether Germany can pay the sum mentioned without completely undermining the German financial situation or not.

Before coming to a decision on the vital point, the German cabinet will consider a report on the subject from Herr Von Simpson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs who returned yesterday from London, where he went to discuss the matter with the British Government and with London bankers. The general political situation in Germany seems calmer, although the comparatively harmonious debate in the Reichstag yesterday afternoon on the Defense of the Republic bill must not be regarded as implying that the storm is over.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
TO DEBATE 'HONORS'Little to Choose in Record of
British Parties in Dispensing
of Titles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 6.—The question of the sale of honors for the benefit of party funds is not being allowed to rest. A week from Monday has been fixed tentatively for a debate on the subject in the House of Commons. Meanwhile the list of Members of Parliament who have signed a demand for the matter to be gone into has risen to nearly half the entire membership of the House of Commons.

The attitude the Government will adopt is not yet settled, but an effort may be made to buy off with promises for the future, the inconvenient "back benchers" who are now asking for an inquiry into the past.

Opposition leaders are only one degree less uncomfortable than are the occupants of the treasury seats, for the evil is one not confined to the present administration though Herbert H. Asquith will no doubt endeavor to prove his creations as Prime Minister were limited more conscientiously by the consideration of the "public weal" than those of his successors.

Regarding the quantity there is not much to choose. In eight years, 1908-16, Mr. Asquith created 89 new peers and advanced 17 in rank, whereas, Mr. Lloyd George in the past six years has created 87 and promoted 21. The quality rather than the numbers, must be taken into account.

The newly created members in the House of Lords will all have an opportunity in the debate in that chamber of explaining the reasons of their own selection above their fellows. It is the House of Commons, however, where modestly blushes less often that major concessions are expected. Thereafter the bad old system of personal favor may or may not find itself freed of money bonds.

BIBLE SCHOOLS OPEN
WITH 25,000 PUPILS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6.—Twenty-five thousand children looked to the 250 churches and social centers to attend the opening sessions of the many Daily Vacation Bible Schools here yesterday. The term will last five weeks, and sessions will be held every morning except Saturday and Sunday.

The movement is under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, with headquarters at 90 Bible House, Dr. Walter M. Howlett, Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn, is the director. There are 400 superintendents and assistant superintendents and 1700 instructors, all young college men and women.

The Daily Vacation Bible School movement is now nation-wide. It has grown rapidly in Canada and has spread to China and Japan. Russell Colgate is president of the association. Other members of the board of directors are George Gordon Battle and Samuel H. Gillespie, C. C. Goodrich, James H. Post and Finley J. Shepard.

CAMBRIDGE GRANTS
HONOR TO MR. TAFTConfers Degree on American
Chief Justice—Farewell Ban-
quet by Bench and Bar

By The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, July 4.—(By The Associated Press).—Cambridge University today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States. Honorary degrees also were conferred upon the Duke of York and various others.

England's bench and bar said farewell to Mr. Taft at a banquet last night. Those present included the United States Ambassador George E. Harvey, the British Home Secretary Edward Short, Lord Carson, lord of appeal; Viscount Haldane, Lord Hewart, lord chief justice, and Mrs. Justices Darling. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Harvey sat in the gallery.

Lord Birkenhead, lord high chancellor, who was toastmaster, reviewed Mr. Taft's career, coupling his legal accomplishments, sagacity and statecraft with those of John Marshall and Joseph Story. Only three Americans, he said, had previously been honored by the Middle Temple—Choate, Levering and Davis. The English bench and bar desired that Mr. Taft should return to the United States, not as a statesman, judge or lawyer, but as a warm friend and brother of his fellow benchers of England.

CECIL PEACE PLAN
EXCITES INTERESTOfficials Think Paris Proposal Is
Concession to America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The United States welcomes any effort tending to the reduction of armament, but officials here point out regarding the plan proposed by Lord Robert Cecil at the mixed commission of the League of Nations in Paris, that since no invitation has been extended and no notification received it is impossible at present to comment on the plan.

It is recognized that the Cecil plan is intended to be in the nature of a concession to the United States, the Senate having especially objected to Article 10 of the League Covenant because it placed this country under obligations to go to the aid of any fellow member which might be attacked from an outside source. Whether the proposed plan will be regarded as practicable or acceptable cannot be stated until it is brought to the official attention of the Government.

If the plan will work in such a way as to insure the lessening of the burdens of military and naval expenditures, other nations may be assured that the United States will lend what encouragement it can. Until this can be done, especially in regard to European nations, this government does not believe that reconstruction and rehabilitation can be successfully carried forward. That has been the attitude of the Administration consistently and is one of the reasons why the United States has kept out of international conferences and parleys. Recent news of the budgets of the several countries, particularly France emphasized the necessity of further disarmament before finances can be readjusted on a stable basis.

The reference of Lord Robert Cecil to the Monroe Doctrine as affording an opportunity for the United States to contribute to the regional program of disarmament is taken here with some reservation. This doctrine could be invoked to protect any American nation against attack from the outside, but it never has been used to prevent two American countries from settling their differences according to any method they chose.

The attitude of the Administration is that it has done what it could up to the present time to reduce military establishments and expenditures, and that it now awaits practical results from other nations. This was the first government to ratify the treaties of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments last winter. Japan is the second. The other participating nations have not yet taken action confirming the pledges of their delegates.

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TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN ON STRIKE

CO-OPERATORS DRIFTING TOWARD POLITICAL ARENA

Efforts Being Extended to Educate Those Within the Movement the Value of Unity Under a Single Banner

MANCHESTER, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—The steady drift of the British co-operative movement toward the political arena is not viewed by all co-operators with the same equanimity, for there are those who see in this attempt to lead the movement into political action a danger of dividing co-operators against themselves. The danger, point out the opponents of co-operative politics, lies in the existence of varying shades of political opinion within the co-operative movement.

"Then let us remove the danger by teaching the movement the value of unity under one political banner," says the co-operative politician. To which his opponent replies that such education is unnecessary in view of the fact that whenever the co-operative movement is threatened from without co-operators always are found presenting a united front to the common danger, as, for instance, when, regardless of party, they brought sudden and effective pressure to bear on Parliament that the Government was forced to exempt co-operative societies from the corporation profits tax, which many believed had been aimed specially at the co-operative movement.

Need for Close Relation

Foremost among the advocates of co-operative political action is T. W. Mercer, chief of the co-operative Union's Publication Department, and prospective co-operative candidate for the Moss Side parliamentary division of this city. Expressing his views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Mercer said:

"In Great Britain there always has been a direct connection between education and the policy pursued by Whig and Tory statesmen, and by Liberal and Conservative governments. In reality, Eton, Harrow, and Rugby are political kindergartens. Oxford and Cambridge are academies wherein those who will govern the country were taught almost all they know of the art of government and the science of politics.

"And this is the opinion of Lord Morley, who said that 'in England the power of the universities and the public schools that feed them... have been the main agents in molding both our secular and ecclesiastical politics.'"

"Co-operators, therefore, need to recognize that as there is a relation between unco-operative education and unco-operative politics there should be an equally close relation between co-operative education and co-operative politics. Teaching separated from action has an academic value only, while the untrained politician is a

danger to society. If the world is to be governed in the way co-operators desire, those who are to administer and direct affairs of State must study the art of government and the theory of politics in a co-operative school.

Political Machinery Used

"The relation of co-operative education to co-operative politics is exactly the same as its relation to co-operative industry, because co-operative aims in politics and in industry are identical. In the realm of politics co-operators, like other politicians, are obliged to use the machinery of politics. That is why they have found it necessary to organize themselves as a political party. It is, nevertheless, true that co-operators entered politics not to create a new party, but to establish a new idea. As it is the aim of the co-operative movement in industry 'to promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy in production and exchange' so it is in politics to promote the practice of these ideals in the sphere of national and local government.

"To say, then, that co-operators are organized politically for the purpose of defending their own economic interests is to libel the co-operative movement. If it were true that co-operators proposed to use their political power either to protect their own pockets, or to despoil the present owners of land and capital, co-operative educationalists would have to admit that they had accomplished very little. But they have no cause to make any such confession. Co-operators are organized politically because they hope by political action to remove every political obstacle which prevents the further growth and development of co-operation in industry, education and public life.

"While it is true that the ideal society which has been called the 'Co-operative Commonwealth' already exists in the germ in the co-operative movement, growing with the growth of co-operative trade and industry, it cannot be established so long as non-co-operators make and administer the laws, for notwithstanding Lord Roseberry's famous saying, the co-operative movement is confined to a status within the State, since it is in reality a new form of society seeking liberty to develop in harmony with the laws of its own being. By taking political action, therefore, co-operators are attempting to win a larger freedom and opportunity to realize the ideal of social reconstruction which they have begun in the realm of industry.

BUILDING GUILDS FORCE DOWN CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN LONDON

By Defying "Support Home Industries" Agitation, and Buying Materials Abroad, Big Saving Has Been Made

LONDON, May 30—It is consoling to know that private contractors are prepared to build houses today at a price from £400 to £500 per house less than that quoted for the same type of house 18 months ago. There are a number of contributory causes for the reduction, not the least important being the activities of the Building Guilds, which despite tremendous opposition and boycott, are firmly establishing themselves in most of the large industrial areas.

Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if the reduction in the price of houses would have been so great but for the work of the guilds; for although there has been a very perceptible fall in the price of building materials, due to a greatly diminished demand for houses at the original post-war high prices, the building contractors showed no real anxiety to adjust the price of houses relative to the fall in the cost of labor, bricks and mortar. Then there had to be taken into consideration the operations of the "ring," concerning which a responsible official of the London County Council stated that asking for tenders had become a farce; the tenders were those which the ring considered to be adequate to meet the case.

Prices Still Higher

Home products are still in the neighborhood of 100 per cent above 1914 prices, but the guilds have, in the face of the "support home industries" agitation, bought their materials abroad, a policy now adopted by any number of builders' merchants who have abandoned the ring in the scramble and competition for what little work there was to be had. That the combine has been badly shaken is evident from a comparison of the prices operating in October, 1920, and those quoted in April, 1922. At a rough estimate, bricks, lime, timber, cement, slates, have fallen 25 to 30 per cent, while light castings for ovens and drain pipes, etc., have fallen even more. And the wages of skilled labor have been reduced from about 2s. 4d. per hour to 2s., those of unskilled labor from 2s. to 1s. 7d. per hour.

The difficulties of the guilds were by no means confined to their inability to obtain materials. The banks were unwilling to stand credit on the slender prospects which the Building Guild committee lay before them. Building guilds might have remained a beautiful ideal, but for the assistance of the co-operative movement, which advanced the necessary money to start operations. It was the Manchester Co-operative Bank which came to the rescue, and it was in Manchester that the first scheme was launched.

Financial Backing

But all the difficulties had not been overcome. True, the committee had secured financial backing and there was an ambitious set of proposals, among which was one that eliminated profit, or, at all events, if any profit

was made it went to the community. There still remained to be obtained the sympathy of those who ordered the building of houses. Due chiefly to the advocacy of the Labor members on the Manchester City Council, the Manchester Guilds' effort to build a certain type of house for £750 10s., for which private contractors were demanding £1000 was accepted, the number being strictly limited. The first block of eight guild houses actually worked out at £731 9s. 8d., being a saving of £25 on the original estimate, or total of £200 for the block, all of which is saving to the community, for the guild, even where it can improve upon the figures of the original tender, takes no profit to itself.

To produce cheap houses is not the single aim of the guild, that is to say in the "cheap and nasty" sense, as the Manchester City Council officials testify. In many respects the houses are superior in construction and finish to anything built by private contractors. In addition to which there has been an entire absence of friction between the workers and the management, and the working conditions generally have been superior to those enjoyed by other building workers. It is no exaggeration to say that the Building Guild is more firmly established than most master builders. Like the latter it is suffering from the slump and trade depression generally. According to an official of the Building Guild proposes to ask for a loan, while the Furniture Guild will probably require as much or more.

Guild Socialist Literature

Mr. S. G. Hobson, who has contributed extensively to the literature of Guild Socialism, urges that one way and another the guilds will require at least £50,000,000 for what he describes as the "price of security." The workers, he says, pay annually many millions to secure protection against unemployment, wage reductions and for the maintenance of a certain standard of existence. By far the largest expenditure is due to unemployment, and is based upon the assumption that employment is insecure and sporadic. The aim of the guild is to secure the adoption of the "continuous pay" basis which Mr. Hobson considers must logically follow another fundamental principle, namely, that Labor becomes a first charge upon industry.

Mr. Hobson quotes the Parmoor report as stating that the wage earners spend annually no less than £250,000,000 on industrial insurance, as the price of security.

Out of this fund the insurance companies have accumulated £250,000,000. The burden of Mr. Hobson's song is that Labor must seriously consider the question of assuming control of its own insurance, and he calls upon the organized insurance agents to submit schemes for presentation to Congress.



Stindato Italiano Invenzioni Scoperte, Roma

Wireless Photographs

These Pictures of the King of Italy and Miss Darleia, the Well-Known Cinematograph Actress Were Sent by Wireless. That of the King Was Dispatched from Rome to Bar Harbor and That of Miss Darleia from Rome to an Italian Destroyer off Spezia, Italy

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PICTURES SENT BY WIRELESS MEANS

Korn System of Transmission Purchased by Italian Army and Navy Departments

ROME, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—Within the last few weeks entirely successful experiments in the transmission of photographs and pictures by wireless transmission have taken place between Rome, Bar Harbor, Annapolis, and Nauen. The Korn system of transmission, which was recently bought by the Italian Army and Navy, and the exclusive rights of which belong to the Italian Syndicate of Inventions and Discoveries (Stindato Italiano Invenzioni Scoperte), was adopted for these trials.

For many years transmission of pictures by telegraph and telephone has been possible, but Professor Arthur Korn of the Berlin Technical High School has invented a new apparatus with which finger prints, checks, photographs, and so forth can be transmitted by wireless. His experiments have lasted since 1907, and before making his recent discovery he had already invented the selenium compensator and an obturator for the reception of the string galvanometer. At the Turin International Exhibition, in 1911, his apparatus won the Grand Prix of the exhibition.

Professor Korn, who has recently carried out his experiments in Italy, has long used the telegraphic method, which needs a direct telephone line connecting the transmitting with the receiving apparatus, but, unlike other methods, that of Professor Korn does not require a special relief of the picture to be transmitted. All that is necessary is a cliché, similar to those used for photographic reproductions in newspapers, on which the photograph is printed. This cliché must be of a material that will not conduct electricity. It is then wound round a metal cylinder which forms part of the transmitting apparatus. A metallic stylus similar to the stylus of a phonograph rotates over the cylinder, and a current is sent to the receiving apparatus every time the stylus touches one of the minute metal points on the cliché. The current is interrupted when the stylus passes over the non-conducting element of the photograph. At the receiving station a similar apparatus is necessary to recombine the picture, the tones being brought out by the periodical interruptions of the current from the transmitter. By the Korn method four pictures can be transmitted simultaneously in a maximum time of 12 minutes.

The new wireless method is a great advance on this method. The picture is wound round a glass cylinder like an ordinary photographic film. Powerful rays of light are concentrated by means of lenses on this cylinder. The light passes through the film and is reflected by means of a powerful reflector on the selenium beneath the cylinder. In this manner the selenium receives more or less light, according to the density of the tones and half tones of the different parts of the film through which the light passes, and the intensity of the electric currents passing through the selenium will vary accordingly. At the receiving end these currents compose an ordinary telegram in which each letter corresponds to a single element in the picture. Thus each letter corresponds to a different intensity of tone on the original film and the secret of Professor Korn's method lies in the automatic change of a photograph into a telegram.

At the receiving station is a small machine resembling a typewriter which writes down the different elements of the photograph as they are conveyed in half-tones by the telegram. Roughly, 1000 words are needed to convey an ordinary portrait, but these can be reduced in number by the use of a code. By this method a picture can be conveyed to any number of stations at the same time, always provided these stations are in possession of a Korn receiver.

By the recent experiments from the San Paolo wireless station near Rome the portrait of the King of Italy was transmitted to Nauen, Bar Harbor and Annapolis. In military and naval circles it is considered that the invention would be invaluable in time of war, and its importance to bankers and police officials in time of peace is also pointed out.

BRITISH BUREAU ASSIST GRADUATES

Employment for Men and Women Secured by Organizations

LONDON, June 15 (Special Correspondence)—The task of finding openings into suitable occupations for young men and women on leaving college or university is one that sometimes gives much trouble to parents. The burden is lightened, however, when the student is helped to find his way into the world of work.

The British Bureau for the Employment of Graduates, which has been in existence since 1911, has been doing much to help students find their way into the world of work. The bureau has a list of openings in various professions, and it is able to help students find their way into the world of work.

SPANISH MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN AND ITS HANDLING UNDER FIRE

Failure to Achieve Decisive Results Brings Slashing Verbal Attack From That Keen Critic, Senor Sarrafull

MADRID, June 4 (Special Correspondence)—There is a disposition, not unjustified, to regard even what are considered important debates in the Cortes as interesting formalities or merely oratorical and often inflated displays, but the few, though prolonged, discussions of the Moroccan problem that have taken place in the Chamber in recent times have brought out facts and views that have not been produced elsewhere. Just now, Spanish public opinion is in an extremely disturbed and anxious condition regarding what is best to do. Against the fact that the difficulties of the campaign are proving so unexpectedly great and that there is some kind of an instinctive desire to lapse from the effort, there is a deeper understanding that in that way lie international complications and perhaps danger.

An important part of Spain would like to lapse, but fears to do so. Thus, the army has been violently, and just at the moment, after so many high authorities have been declaring that military High Commissioners should certainly and speedily be substituted by civil, and the military element has been out of countenance. General Berenguer comes forward again boldly and with confidence to declare that nothing but the military kind is possible for the present.

Plain Truths Stated

The most recent debate in the Chamber has in the circumstances been especially interesting and has elicited some plain facts that are seldom spoken by the politicians outside or printed in the newspapers. The debate was opened upon an interpellation by a keen and well-informed critic of Moroccan affairs, Senor Sarrafull, who remarked at the beginning that though the problem was so tremendously important there was hardly anything with which the Spanish general public seemed less concerned and so a dangerous system of silence seemed to have been established.

Despite the constant and historic associations of Spanish policy with the African question, governments have never succeeded in making it appreciated by the Spanish people.

Having referred to some points in the history of the problem, Senor Sarrafull frankly discussed the case of France, criticizing the criterion maintained by her in the preparation of the North African treaties and the policy she had been steadily developing in Morocco with respect to Spain, making it appear at times as if Spain were of no account and that her interests might be put up to auction.

He referred to the recent speeches of President Millerand and Marshal Lyautey, considering that points of great gravity were presented when in Spain's "zone of influence" while at the same time France arrogated to herself the right to a "protectorate."

Should Be No Vagueness

He considered that the Premier, Sanchez Guerra, in referring to these matters had been too indefinite, that there should be no vagueness in the statement of Spain's position, and that it was necessary to maintain the treaties in all their integrity. A policy of harmony with France ought to be pursued, but it must be understood that sincerity was always demanded and when it was not accorded Spain should show a bold front to the French policy of absorption.

He wished to know if any negotiations had been opened with France upon these matters, remarking that, while they might be discussed in secret session if necessary, the present policy of silence on the part of the Government in such a precarious situation was unacceptable, and he lamented the continual absence from the Chamber of the Minister of War.

According to Senor Sarrafull, the Spanish military operations lately have been conducted upon the initiative of the Moors, and so the latter were to be regarded as conquerors.

Spanish Prestige at Stake

The course that was being pursued at present could lead to nothing else than the collapse of the Spanish military prestige. He condemned the transfer of General Sanjurjo from the eastern section to the west and the removal of General Barrera from Larache to Madrid, steps which he thought were too grave to take at a time when a series of new operations were being entered upon.

Seriousness and rectitude could not

be demanded of the army in Africa when they did not exist in Madrid, and when here in the capital there were organizations in action which compelled the Government to proceed in a particular way.

As the result of the efforts made by the military juntas it was now said that there would be no special rewards for service in Africa, whereas the Government had previously declared the opposite. These juntas stood in the path of the Government, preventing it from doing that which it desired to do. There need be no fear of the juntas if they were faced openly and boldly, but they did as they pleased with weak governments.

No Explanation Forthcoming

Amid some excitement, Senor Sarrafull declared that there was no explanation as to why Spain had 170,000 men in Africa at the present time when their mission was unknown, and he wanted to know what the Government had prepared to substitute for this army which was already failing into a state of disorganization. "You have done nothing!" he exclaimed. "Are you trying to abandon Morocco as Senor Bergamin recently so lightly indicated? What is happening is that an even greater catastrophe is in preparation, and that if we continue in this way it will be necessary to abandon Morocco with a total loss of our prestige!"

Criticizing discontent in the army, Senor Sarrafull declared it to be the result of the Government's own weakness, and he said the latter over and over again had warning in advance of the Melilla disaster of a year ago. In spite of everything, the catastrophe occurred and the members of the governments concerned did not appear to hold themselves at all responsible.

Report to Chamber Urged

He wanted to know why General Picasso, who had been sent to inquire into the causes of that disaster, had not been brought to the Chamber to report, and he insisted that this course should be taken so that it should be known that such cowardice and weakness as had occurred out there were no more than the reflection of the Government's cowardice.

Near the end of his attack, Senor Sarrafull declared that there were 10,000 men in Morocco who were given posts in which they were protected from danger, or at the worst ran only the very smallest risk. He said that if a man who was likely to be sent to the front had enough money to buy a cheap automobile and would drive it himself out there that was enough, and so they were overwhelmed with men who had bought such automobiles.

A keen debate followed, the Premier endeavoring to justify the policy of the Government.

POLAND INTENDS TO ASK EXPLANATION

WARSAW, June 6 (Special Correspondence)—It is understood that the Polish government intends, within the next few days, to dispatch a note to Moscow demanding an explanation of the fact that the mobilizing of Soviet troops on the whole of the Polish frontier does not cease. The Poles state that these troops are to a great extent using the stores intended for the people in the famine area of Russia.

The Polish government, some time ago, called the attention of the Soviet Government to the fact and the reply received was to the effect that these movements were necessitated in connection with the demobilization which occasioned the replacing of single divisions of troops.

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ENGLAND LOWERS MUNICIPAL COSTS

Efforts to Effect Economy Now Begin to Show Results

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 30—The British citizen knows that both the local and the national channels of public expenditure are vital to the well-being of a community, nevertheless he views them with unequal favor. As Lord Crows once said, "the Englishman pays his taxes in sorrow and his rates in anger."

He views the calls of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a more or less philosophic manner, but he always is impatient at the demands of his municipal authority. This attitude may be illogical, but for all that it exists, and it is all the more gratifying, therefore, that the recent reduction in income tax has been accompanied by a general decrease in local expenditure.

The decline is not confined to notably economical areas, nor is it especially noticeable in those governed by one party. Labor boroughs, Tory county councils, and Municipal Reform London are all in the happy position of being able to reduce the calls upon their constituents.

The reasons for this general tendency may perhaps be best demonstrated by reference to one of the leading municipalities. The city of Manchester, which is reducing its rates by 2s. in the pound sterling, has issued a statement, through its finance committee, showing how this reduction has been achieved. The largest saving was made by the paving and highways committee, the underspending being chiefly on materials and carting. Almost every committee of the council has, however, a similar tale to tell, the chief features of which are lower bonuses to staffs and cheaper food and material. Seventeen are able to record decreases, while only three have increases in their estimates, and the total increase of these three committees is less than a penny rate, the greater part of which arises in the case of the town planning special committee, for work provided for the unemployed.

The finance committee, in announcing a decrease of £260,000 on a total expenditure last year of £3,400,000, states that "the large decrease in the estimates for this year, following as it does large increases during the past three years aggregating £862,357, is a very welcome indication of a gradual return to a more normal position." Further, the committee states that the reduction would have been larger still had it not been for the fact that large expenditures have been and are being incurred because of unemployment.

It is evident from these facts, which are typical of the county generally, that the efforts of those who have stood for economy at the municipal elections of the past year or two, helped as they have been by falling prices, are already bearing fruit. This and other features of local finance were emphasized at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations, the proceedings of which are naturally of great importance when the subject of municipal expenditure is under review.

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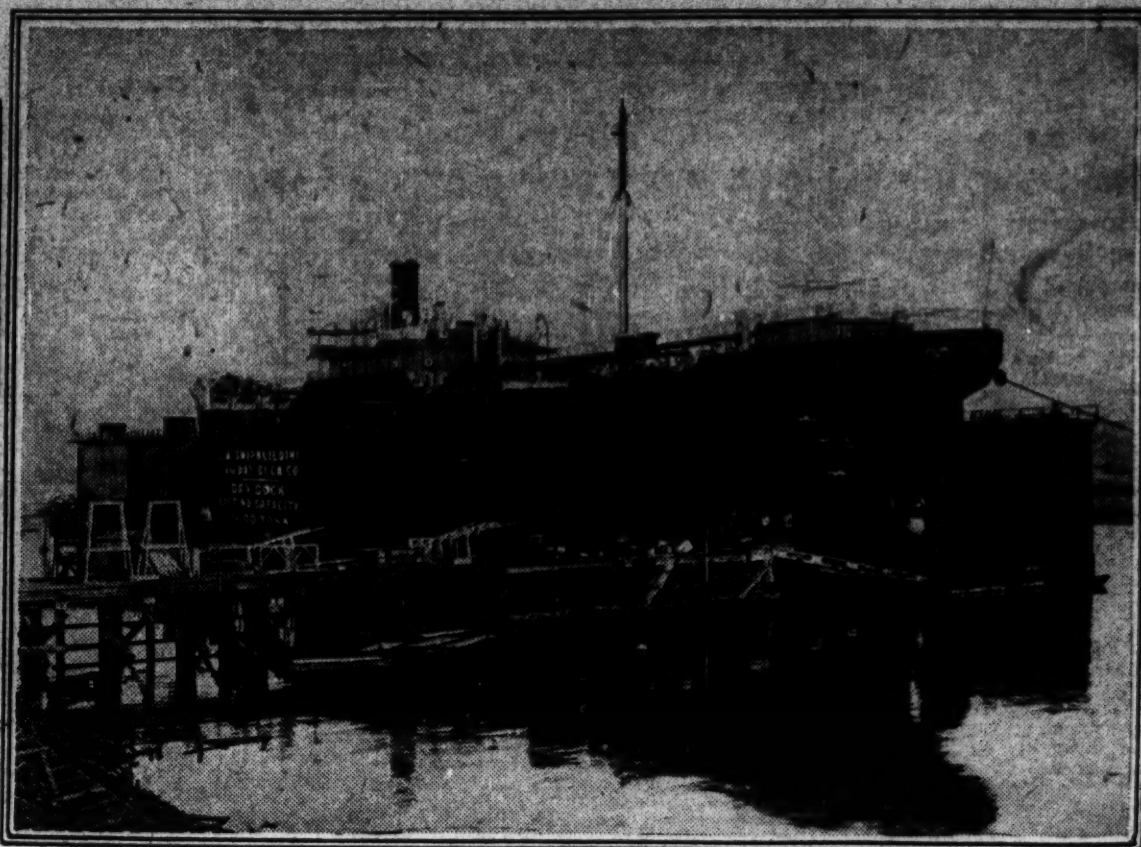
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INDIANIZING ARMY IN INDIA CONTINUES

In Answer to Popular Demand
Territorial Battalions Formed—
Many Already Completed

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Last year in order to meet with the strong demand of Indian public opinion that a beginning should be made with the process of Indianizing the army, the formation of six territorial battalions with a few university corps was announced. The training, constitution and organization of the little force was largely modeled on the territorial force at home. The commanding officers and the adjutants were, of course, British, and it was stated that the majority of the officers would be British for some little time. Opinion in India is of course acutely divided as to the wisdom of forming and drilling so much of what is possibly doubtful material both as regards loyalty and efficiency, though the authorities are making every effort to foster the latter by attaching the units to the famous regular regiments about whose loyalty to their salt their is no doubt whatever.

After a slow beginning rapid progress has been made. One battalion, with headquarters at Lucknow, was sanctioned for the United Provinces, but recruiting has been so rapid that sanction has now been given for four battalions. At least two more, it is expected, will shortly be created. The Punjab, the home of the martial races, was allotted two battalions. These are full, and two more are being raised; with a third in the Kangra neighborhood to satisfy the martial appetites of the Dogras. In Burma the battalion sanctioned is nearly complete, and it is anticipated that in time four battalions will be enrolled. Burmese troops were invaluable in the guerrilla warfare against the Moplahs. In Madras, as a result of the horrors of the Malabar rebellion, there has been a considerable and unwelcome increase in martial aptitude. One battalion was sanctioned in the first case, but sanction has been given for three additional units, two of which are completed. Madras forms the exception to the rule that the further you are from the frontier the less martial the inhabitants. In Bombay City, the Parsis, possibly in recollection of the events of Nov. 17, have shown great enthusiasm. A battalion is complete, and a second is in process of formation, but in the presidency, apart from the Maharaja districts, not much progress has been made. In the Central Provinces, Bihar and Inissee and Bengal recruitment has up to date been a dismal failure.

LORD INCHCAPE WILL MAKE VISIT TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Much interest has been created by the announcement that Lord Inchcape is to visit India in the autumn as chairman of a retrenchment committee, and that questions of policy are not to be excluded from his scope. As a business advocate of economy, Lord Inchcape ranks higher than Sir Eric Geddes, whose devotion to the cause has been rather fitful. He is, of course, intimately known in India, where he spent fully a generation. He was, and is still, chairman of a host of enterprises in the East. For some years he was on the Viceroy Council and the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

As policy is not excluded there is a fascinating vista of subjects for his lordship to touch. What of military expenditure and frontier policy? What of the bottomless pit of expenditure on the New Delhi? What of the chaotic relations at present existing between the finance of the central government and that of the provincial administration? What of the huge administrative salaries which are a deadweight round the local government?

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PRINTERS

Los Angeles Harbor is One of World's Important Ports

Los Angeles, June 16.

Special Correspondence
WITH the business of May placing it at the head of all Pacific Coast ports of both North America and South America, Los Angeles harbor has commanded the attention of business men throughout the nation.

Added to the May, 1922, port record, is this: A sixfold increase in the volume of tonnage passing through the harbor during the year from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, compared to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was the estimate made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by H. Hawgood, chairman of the breakwater committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

This record, which is unparalleled by any other Pacific coast port, places Los Angeles first among the West coast harbors of the United States in freight tonnage, according to Mr. Hawgood's figures.

From July 1, 1921, to Feb. 26, 1922, freight to the amount of 4,201,102 tons passed through this harbor and for the past four months, using these figures as a basis, Mr. Hawgood estimates a tonnage of 2,351,922.

Gain Made During Year.
In 1920, a total of 2886 commercial vessels arrived at the port of Los Angeles. By the end of the fiscal year in 1921, the number of arrivals had increased to 2993, but the greatest gain was made during the present year, which will show a total, according to the rule of averages established by the business of the first five months, of 3800 arrivals, coastwise and overseas.

The remarkable increase in tonnage since 1914 is shown by the following figures from the Chamber of Commerce; they indicate a total for the current year of nearly twice that of 1920:

Year ending June 30—	Tonnage
1914	1,835,794
1915	1,739,548
1916	2,051,785
1917	2,312,337
1918	2,336,534
1919	2,339,622
1920	3,528,280
1921	4,295,254
1922 (July 1, '21 to Feb. 26, '22)	4,201,102
Last four months, estimated	2,351,922
1922 total (estimated)	6,553,024

The estimate for the last four months is based on the normal rate of increase during the past year.

Study of Shipping Situation
This study of the shipping situation is being made by Mr. Hawgood in connection with the proposed breakwater extension at the harbor. In January, 1920, an exhaustive survey was made by the foreign trade manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Clarence Matson, in conjunction with the breakwater project.

Mr. Hawgood is continuing this survey now, which he expects to have completed by Aug. 1.

The huge growth of the business coming and going on the broad Pacific has all been within the past 24 months and has really constituted a part of the development of Los Angeles in population, in building, and in the oil industry. The local port is leader in the importation of lumber from the Pacific northwest, and in exportation of oil from southern California fields. In 1920, for instance, 788,000,000 feet of lumber were imported, enough to build a street of typical California bungalows 240 miles long, on 50-foot lots.

Three years ago six small steamship lines operated between this port and cities in Mexico and Latin America. Today nearly 50 offshore and coast-to-

coast services are in operation from Los Angeles.

Great combined freight and passenger steamships run between here and New York, Europe, South America and the Orient. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of lines to Hawaii and Australia. Between Los Angeles and San Francisco there are the express steamships Harvard and Yale, that won gold chevrons on their funnels for yeoman service as transports between the Channel ports, throughout the war.

Arrival of H. F. Alexander

The very large steamship H. F. Alexander, formerly the Great Northern, that served as flagship for the Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy, arrived this week, to enter the service of the Admiral Line, running between here and San Francisco and Seattle.

Among well-known lines operating out of this port are the Blue Funnel Line, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Robert Dollar Line, East Asiatic Line, Luckenbach Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Pacific Mail, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes a Vapeur, Pan-American Line, Holland-American, Latin-American, Matson Navigation, Mexican Navigation, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Line and many others.

The activity of today is equalled in interest by the romance of yesterday. To the material eye, Los Angeles had no harbor. Thirty years ago there was a small, crude western town here of about 40,000 people. It was 2 miles from the water, with nothing but a rough country road running between city and sea.

Since then wideawake men and women have come to Los Angeles, and it has grown to a population of more than 600,000. Because the Pacific could not come to Los Angeles, the city went to the sea. In other words, citizens voted to annex a very narrow strip of land, running from the southern municipal line to the little waterfront village of San Pedro, and at the same time the good people of San Pedro voted to be annexed to Los Angeles.

City Claps Hands with Sea.
In this way "Los Angeles Harbor" was formed, and the city reached out and clasped hands with the sea.

Then began the development of the harbor. At the beginning there was nothing but a narrow and unprotected entrance to a small, shallow and uninviting inlet, running like a watery bypath up through San Pedro's sandy acres.

One of the largest artificial harbors in the world is the result of the years and years of steady thought and work. The city has expended millions, and

the federal and state governments have aided with more millions.

The breakwater, running out into the sea with an encircling sweep, is 2.11 miles long. The revolving light on the seaward end has a range of 14 miles.

The city owns wharves and piers. It also operates five transit sheds, and 585 feet of umbrella sheds. All of the improvements are accessible by rail and paved roads.

All water front improvements are served on the same terms by the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Pacific Electric. This has been accomplished by the Municipal Terminal Railway, operated at present by the Pacific Electric as agent of the city.

The vision of the men of Los Angeles of 30 years ago has been proven true in every respect by the men of 1922, and Los Angeles is one of the important ports of the world.

PERMANENT EXHIBIT OF DUTCH PRODUCTS

THE HAGUE, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—A permanent exhibition of Dutch and Dutch-Indian products will be opened in 1923 in Brussels. A society, called the Holland-House Society, has been founded and preparations for the rebuilding of a house bought for the society's headquarters will start soon.

Besides the permanent exhibition special exhibitions will be held, lectures given and films shown, in order to arouse continued interest in Holland and its colonies. A committee will be formed in Holland, representing the principal branches of industry.

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SIR THOMAS HENLEY DEFENDS THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT

SYDNEY, N. S. W. May 1 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Thomas Henley, Minister of Works in the new Government, has come out in a very straightforward way in defense of the liberty of the subject. He points out that democracy is based upon it, and that when it is destroyed government is no longer "by the people, for the people" but, by whomsoever exercised, whether by legally appointed tribunals, or by individual despots, it becomes an autocratic tyranny. Sir Thomas is also Minister for Government Enterprises.

He has already made arrangements for disposing of the government brick and cement works to private operators, and it is expected he will deal similarly with others. In a speech before the Millions Club, Sir Thomas said that in practice in Australia democracy has failed to guarantee to the individual that liberty and opportunity for the expansion of his ability, and the full regard for his effort which in a democratic community he is entitled to expect. He quoted from a newspaper the following dictum of the Chief Justice of the Federal Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Higgins:

"The chief justice of the Federal Arbitration Court laid down in the community he is entitled to expect. He quoted from a newspaper the following dictum of the Chief Justice of the Federal Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Higgins:

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earlier stages of his career, and none of the state courts, as far as we know, have ever contradicted that statement, that if an industry could not conform to the wages and conditions laid down by the courts, then that industry must die.

Sir Thomas proceeded: "What we have been pleased to call democratic legislation has produced a new torism of the autocratic type. Responsible government has melted away under the heel of class-conscious tyrants 'who toil not, neither do they spin,' but who maintain their power by levying heavy taxes upon those under them."

"Instead of Parliament in control of the great things that matter in the trade and industry of the country we have set up an industrial bureaucracy, and by regulative awards and a multiplication of regulative agents we have placed industry and all engaged in it in straitjackets."

"By uncommon laws and common rules the liberty of the individual has been sacrificed. The democratic right of every citizen to rise by his own labor is denied him; he must work on a dead level; the incentive to excel is destroyed because in the general run the good-for-nothings, or the less ambitious, receive the same reward as do their more energetic mates."

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Does It Pay to Teach?

By GEORGE R. CRISSMAN

How can the teaching profession be recruited and manned with a body of superior men and women, with scholastic preparation and devotion to human service? State normal schools are scarcely attended with almost no men while the colleges and universities are overflowing. There is an urgent need for a new appeal. Is the teaching profession a blind alley when measured by the world's standards? This belief is so common that the reader is quite apt to render his decision before hearing the evidence. We, therefore, beg him to keep an open mind until he has had an opportunity to evaluate the data here presented. If he be unconvinced, the fault is ours.

It will always be true that the strongest arguments for teaching are the altruistic ones—that teaching offers the greatest opportunity for service; that the teachers are the builders of the Nation and the hope of democracy; that teaching brings one into vital relations with the best things in life; that teaching is strongly conducive to the noble character, true judgment, and superior intelligence; that teaching keeps one young, alive, and growing; and that teachers count far more than others when the great balance sheet of life's values is made up—but we are here discarding them all in order that we may present a new argument to the talented and ambitious high school and college graduates who are trying to reach a vocational decision.

The Rewards

Probably the world would name and rank life's rewards and the teaching profession about as follows: (1) Money returns. Here the profession does not rank high, but it is improving more rapidly than any other, and, among salaried groups, it stands near the top. It is not generally known that there are scores of school men in the United States who are receiving annual salaries of \$10,000 or above, and several thousand others receiving from \$5000 to \$10,000. Probably no other profession can show so large a number of attractive salaries. (2) Life's comforts and pleasures. No comparative data have been compiled, though it might be. Popular opinion probably ranks teaching in this respect above medicine and the ministry and below the law. (3) Power. Here, too, the profession would probably rank below the law and above medicine and the ministry. There are thousands of city superintendents and college presidents who possess great authority and power. (4) Influence. There are no comparative criteria, but it is our opinion that the world ranks the profession very high. (5) Life's honors. Let the reader judge from the data submitted below. (6) Prestige. No criteria, but probably the ranking among the professions is low. (7) Opportunity for valuable work. This is largely an altruistic standard. Here the profession easily ranks first.

In the above catalogue of egoistic standards and values the lion's share of number 5, "Life's Honors," has usually been assigned to the other professions. If it can be conclusively proven that this is not the case will not the teachers of America take a new grip on life and may they not without apology and with justifiable pride say to the ambitious college student, "Here is the way to Honor?" Let the facts speak for themselves.

The Rare Distinction

In this investigation we should be utterly at sea, without chart or compass, were it not that there are certain groups of specialists having excellent national and international recognition whose conclusions are at hand. The first group of notable teachers who shall be mentioned are the winners of the "Nobel Prizes" in America. In the distribution of these prizes the following fields of service are considered: Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace. This board has awarded ninety-five prizes during the twenty-five years of service. Six of these have come to American teachers. It is a rare distinction to have a commission of the wisest and best-informed men of the world pronounce a person the one who, above all others, has blessed the world with a great service. Suppose it were true, as some foolishly contend, that such honors carry little financial reward, still, "Is not life more than meat and the body than raiment?" Who can measure the satisfaction, resulting from such distinction? To such a one there must come the abiding consciousness that the whole world is expressing its gratitude.

Educators With Nobel Prizes

Who are these honoraria of America? What have they done that their names should be on the roll of honor "lead all the rest"? They are: Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; A. A. Michelson, professor of physics, University of Chicago; Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute; the Hon. Elihu Root, United States Senator from New York; T. W. Richards, professor of chemistry in Harvard University; Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Vocational Classification

Physicians—Carrel	1
Historians and Writers—Roosevelt, Wilson	1
Statesmen—Roosevelt, Root, Wilson	2
Teachers—Michelson, Richards, Wilson	3
All other professions and vocations	90

Total awards.....6
The most significant thing about the above showing is that in such fields as law, medicine, physics, chemistry, literature, and international peace, half of all the honors should come to educators. The popular impression seems to be that if anyone is a candidate for the epaulettes of the world he should devote himself to politics. The cold facts seem to say, "Education is the field that yields honors equal in number and value to all other fields."

In the Hall of Fame

A far more extensive selection of famous American citizens—a group so large as to include one or more names

from every section of the country—is found in the "Hall of Fame." March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of \$250,000 for the erection and completion of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning and five additional names every fifth year hereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of 100 eminent citizens selected by the council.

The Unusual Character of the Roll

Surely there is something very unusual about it. It does not contain enough generals, presidents and statesmen. Are not these the "famous" people? Look again. There must be some mistake. Almost one-third of the list are comparative strangers; neither their pictures nor their names are found in the American history textbooks. How can they be famous? I wonder if it is possible that our historians have not yet learned how to emphasize the great "works of peace and service." The Committee of One Hundred for the Hall of Fame seems to understand that "whosoever will be chief among you must be servant of all." Note that the 15 classes of citizens specifically mentioned include practically all the burden bearers of the world. Here the selfish and the self-centered are largely ruled out.

Now let us look at the honor roll. It contains 63 names to date. I shall pick out the men and women who have taught school for they are the people in whom I am most interested just now. They little dreamed that their names would be enrolled for all time in the Hall of Fame, but many of them, like Dr. Edward Brooks, have felt that they "would rather live in the hearts of their pupils than be honored in one or two college halls." Here are the men and women who were proud to be enrolled among the vast army of American school-teachers, devoting their daily thought, their daily work, their daily prayers, their daily ambitions to the service of American youth who are all the hope of American institutions and our Christian society.

All Who Were Teachers

The classification is true only in the larger interpretations. All who have taught are listed with the "educators" as well as under other headings. Teachers who "used" the profession for the achievement of other large honors and those who used it as a "stepping-stone" are bracketed.

Educators (Emerson) (Longfellow) (Edwards) (Lee) (Mann) (Kent) (J. Adams) (Channing) (Gray) (Lowell) (Lyon) (Emma Willard) (Whittier) (Mitchell) (James) (Francis E. W. Johnson) (Bancroft) (Hopkins) (Sherman) (J. Henry) (Agassiz) (Storrs) (Whitney) (Palmer) (Stowe) (Parkman) (10 and 16).....26
Total in Hall of Fame.....63
Teachers in Hall of Fame.....63

Those making teaching their principal vocation.....10 or 16 per cent
Those making teaching their secondary vocation.....16 or 25 per cent
Total teachers.....26 or 41 per cent

Reasons for Teachers' Good Showing

Forty-one per cent of the men and women enrolled in the Hall of Fame easily gives the educator class first rank among all the professions. If there be captious readers who wish to insist that it is unfair to include under "educators" any who did not make teaching their major vocation, we will still insist that the profession's showing is excellent.

It was here that they found the unusual opportunity for growth. Here they formed those habits of careful and sustained mental effort that are

the necessary basis of all success. Here they acquired the same judgment of human nature and the superior skill in social adjustment that are practically universal in all professional leadership. Here they established those standards of moral conduct and unselfish service that made them distinguished from all who never served such an apprenticeship. And yet, do we not hear at every turn of our path some insignificant upstart exclaim: "Teaching is not big enough for me. I'm going to be a stenographer, a salesman, or an insurance agent."

The third and by far the most extensive body of notables to be considered consists of the 23,443 names found in "Who's Who in America" for 1921. This publication is so well known and its reputation so fully established that we deem it useless to explain the principles underlying the selection of the names. Suffice it to say that the editors have devoted 22 years to the problem of finding out "those who, on account of special prominence in creditable lines of effort, make them the subjects of extensive interest, inquiry, or discussion in this country." In this vast body of eminent men and women are found people of almost every known vocation.

In "Who's Who in America for 1921" Education.....5274 or 22½% of total, 23,443
Law.....4114 or 18% of total, 23,443
Theology.....2713 or 11½% of total, 23,443
Medicine.....1793 or 8% of total, 23,443
Art.....1793 or 8% of total, 23,443
Music.....377 or 1.6% of total, 23,443
Six leading professions 15,114, or 64.5% of the total, 23,443.

In the selection of these names there is no particular effort made to pass upon the value of the work done. There is no altruistic basis for the selections. It is simply a question of cataloguing people who have achieved notable success. If the vocation of teaching is conducive to growth and leads to worth-while achievement; if it offers opportunities for large fields of activity and corresponding recognition; if the educators of America are able to win places for themselves in a fair and open field of competition, here is surely the place to find it out. Let the records speak for themselves. Out of 23,443 names, 5274, or 22½ per cent, are educators. The nearest competitor among the professions is that of law with all of its judges, congressmen, ambassadors, and statesmen, and here the number is 4114, or 18 per cent of the total.

Per Cent of Men Teachers

The records show that 5000 of the 5274 teachers listed in "Who's Who" are men. This, of course, is largely due to the temporary membership of the women, but the fact remains that there are only 140,000 men in the profession. If 5000 of these win positions in "Who's Who," it means that one out of every 28 men in the profession becomes eminently distinguished. Clearly there is no other field so promising for talented and ambitious young men.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ATTRACTS TEACHERS

The great number of special courses on pedagogical subjects which Boston University has included in its summer announcement of courses, chiefly for the benefit of delegates to the convention of the National Education Association now in progress in Boston, has resulted in a record registration for the session which will begin next Tuesday, July 11. The preliminary enrollment to date is, according to Dr. Alexander H. Rice, director, already 30 per cent higher than last year's.

Anticipating this increased registration, the university has enlarged the faculty by adding to the regular staff professors from Harvard University, Tufts, Simmons, and New Hampshire State colleges.

The special courses on the various departments of pedagogy will be given by Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of the Boston public schools; Roscoe L. West, director of elementary education in Trenton, N. J.; Edward Ryerson of the Pittsburgh public schools; Harold H. Scudder, assistant professor in English in the New Hampshire State College; and Ernest R. Groves, professor of sociology in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University.

Educational Etchings

The booth of the Hawaiian delegation was surrounded three deep most of the day by people eager to obtain festoons of beads strung by Hawaiian school children.

Delegates familiar with the subdivided telephone books of other states seem to have difficulty in using the Boston directory. One man finally concluded that "Massachusetts is all one town."

A conductor on the elevated system exhibited a keen sense of obligation toward convention delegates. He inquired of two women on his car whether they had been to the bargain basement of a downtown store, told them they ought not to leave town without seeing it, and gave them careful directions how to get there.

It is often a question whether the Meistersingers or their audience have the best time at their concerts.

An old-fashioned school teacher stood talking earnestly to a young woman who bore the stamp of the thorough modernist. "My dear—take my advice. Don't ever make your children write 'I'm sorry I broke the rule' a hundred times after school. Oh, I know—we had to do it when we went to school, and it's a traditional disciplinary measure, but I don't believe it ever works. The poor infants become absent-minded after the first five writings—I don't blame them a bit—and the rest of the time they divide it about evenly between 'I'm sorry' and 'I am not sorry.' I've tried a lot of corrective measures, but I'm firmly convinced that that one is no good."

She had silver hair and her face was lined, but she laughed brightly as she said, "If I had my whole career to make over again I'd be a school teacher. I guess I was cut out to be one. I always taught school to my dolls."

And later on she said, "I have learned not to think I've a month or so in which to accustom my children to me. They size me up the first day they come into my room, and children are a lot more accurate readers of human nature than we give them credit for being."

The person who exclaimed, "What a pity they picked such an inconvenient place to reach for that meeting," did not realize the gigantic task that James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education faced with his committee on halls and meeting places. Nevertheless, it is true that in most cases commodious and conveniently located meeting places were selected and that delegates to the convention reached them with appreciative facility and little waste of time.

The request from an out-of-town paper that the weather man make suitable arrangements in Boston for the convention of school teachers certainly did not produce any effect, despite the careful detail which was supplied concerning shortcomings in time of other conventions here, as a guide to what not to do.

Officials are beginning to sound the last warning for visitors to call at the post office booth and claim their mail, assuming, as is frequently the case, that "last warnings" are several days in taking effect.



Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston
Superintendent of Public Instruction for State of Washington, an Expert on Difficulties Overcome by Teachers in Rural Districts

RURAL SCHOOLS' ISOLATION MITIGATED BY WOMAN'S ZEAL

Mrs. Preston Tells of Progress in Carrying Education Into Country Districts of Washington

"I began to teach school when I was eight years old. I would gather in the neighbor's children, set up school in my little playhouse on our Minnesota farm, and play teacher to my heart's content. The neighbors didn't mind, because it kept the children busy, and I had a glorious time imagining that I was giving them an education. My cousins who lived on near-by farms never wanted to visit us on Sundays, because I would make them play school all day long."

That is the way in which Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Washington, formerly president of the National Education Association, who read to the convention a paper on "Routing Illiteracy from the Great Northwest," described how she began her notable work in education which has helped to improve rural education, build up community life and reduce adult illiteracy.

Long Work in Rural Fields

"I know rural education and country life from every point of view," she said. "I taught my first school when I was only 14. It was a little school house in the country, and I was so homesick that my family had to take me home every Friday; and when I went back on Monday I cried all the way. But I am grateful for that experience now, for I can understand and sympathize with the loneliness and isolation of the rural teacher."

This understanding has borne its fruit in the system of teachers' cottages that Washington has adopted and in other conditions that have elevated rural education, for improved housing has brought better teachers to the country schools and has made them more effective in their work.

"When I became a country superintendent of schools in Washington," Mrs. Preston explained, "the time had passed when the farmers thought it was a compliment to 'board the teacher.' They did not want to do it any more, and consequently the teachers had to put up with impossible living conditions and with all sorts of isolation and discomfort. We could not have school more than two or three months a year, because the teachers would not stay, and the farmers did not seem to mind. In one of my districts there was no school at all one year, for there was no place for the teacher to live."

"Our rural education, as is the case with most rural education in America, was in the hands of untrained, incompetent, very young teachers, and the country children who were capable of profiting by the very best instruction were having almost the worst."

Novelties Stirred Opposition
"I set to work to change the housing conditions, and I met with all kinds of opposition. Farmers are naturally conservative; they hate to change, and when I insisted on change, they called me 'radical' and 'extravagant.' One act caused great commotion. A teacher had no place to live, and I allowed her to take a cook shed and set it up in the school yard."

"This is the sort of shed that is put on a flat car, rolled into the wheat fields in harvest time, and used as a kitchen for the harvesters. When the teacher set this up next to the school house and moved in, the turmoil was dreadful. Farmers came into my office, pounded my desk with their fists, asked me what I thought

I was doing, told me I was costing the teachers and wasting the taxpayers' money, and vowed never to vote for me again. But I held firm, and won."

"Did they vote for me again?" They did indeed. They came to agree with me after a while, and now I have no better friends anywhere than the Washington farmers."

Mrs. Preston introduced the system of teachers' cottages, built by the taxpayers of the school district. There are 300 in the State of Washington, and other states are following the example.

"We get better teachers now," Mrs. Preston said, "and they will stay longer. Our school year is nine months, and our education has wonderfully improved."

"The isolation of our country people is great, and it increases because the 'wheat klugs' are buying up the small farms to make their large ones larger. This means that the country people have fewer and fewer neighbors, and they are farther away. When I was visiting schools as county superintendent, I sometimes went to homes where I was the only visitor for a year."

"I've seen people walk down the muddy roads next to my horse to take me to a gate several miles away. They wanted to open the gate for me, they said; but I knew that what they wanted was company for a little longer."

"I have started a system in Washington of using school houses for community gatherings, at which the country people can hear music and reading and public speaking. It is wonderful to see the enthusiasm and gratitude with which they come. I know of nothing more valuable in our State, for it helps to counteract the tendency toward seclusion that country life is apt to bring, and it spreads neighborliness and promotes the public good."

Mrs. Preston is president of the department for the wider use of school houses, and she is working for the development of a style of architecture that is better adapted to community needs. She brings to these wide problems of national concern the same simplicity, directness, and genuine love that impelled her to teach school all day long in the Minnesota playhouse.

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MELROSE CONTESTANT WINS CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE MEDAL

Prize Oration Is Strong Plea for United States to Further Cause of International Friendship

Making a plea for the United States to resolve on a policy of more active co-operation in international relationships and thus to perform its duty toward the rest of the world and toward humanity, Theodore Jerome Cutting, Melrose, Mass., won the oratorical contest on the subject, "The Duty and Opportunity of the United States to Promote International Friendship," held at the annual meeting of the American School Citizenship League in the Museum of Fine Arts, Monday afternoon.

Philander F. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education, now provost of the University of Alabama, presented to the winner a medal bearing the seal of the league, following announcement of the decision of the board of judges for the contest.

International Friendship Essential

The winning oration follows in part: It is my purpose to present clearly and concisely the fundamental aspects of a subject which merits the serious consideration of every American who prides himself upon being an American, of every man, woman, and child who desires that our Ship of State may still sail on, strong and great, its course unchanged by those false lights of selfishness, bigotry, and vacillation which our fathers have thus far so successfully avoided. My proposition is that we must, at any cost, compatible with our ideals, immediately and irrevocably do all in our power to establish a permanent and democratic state of international friendship.

We must not be led astray by those fallacies of false Americanism which are insidiously seeping through our vast land, seducing us with the well-sounding but evilly-employed phrase, 'America First, America First, America First, Last, Only and Always.' We realize that this is an age of progress, an age of scientific achievement, an age of peace, and that if not all of our problems lie in the Word. We must get right down to rock-bottom, right back to the primary principles upon which all law and order is based, the Bible. Thou shalt cast aside all selfish, narrow-minded thoughts, thoughts bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, and reach out to the Pacific Ocean on the west. As a citizen of America, as an exponent of true Americanism, thou shalt resolve to do all in thy power to bring about the promotion of international friendship. First, because it is the logical thing to do; second, because it is desirable, and third, because it is not only logical and desirable, but imperative.

Such a Course Is Logical

I will show why it is logical. Let us suppose such a state of affairs to exist. Let us suppose the United States to be a party to a world-wide organization, a body whose chief object is the abolition of the demon War and the furthering of amicable relations between nations. Without promising further, let us imagine that undoubtedly an objection has already flashed into the minds of many of my hearers. I refer to the oft-quoted and much misinterpreted warning of Washington, "It is better to be feared than loved." Let us consider, in which he bade us beware of entangling foreign alliances. No intelligent person who ever gave serious thought to the consideration of this vital matter would consider the advice applicable today. Why go back 125 years for the solution of our present problems? Washington's admonition was applicable only to that time. The world has changed immeasurably since then, more than even that far-seeing patriot could imagine.

I firmly believe that if Washington were alive today, he would be the first to reconsider what he then knew to be an indispensable need for a young and struggling nation.

Changes Unforeseen Have Come

Do not let us adhere to it merely because Washington wrote it. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "If we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers in any case, we should do so only upon evidence so conclusive, and arguments so clear, that even their great authority fairly considered and weighed cannot stand. Lincoln was broad-minded enough to foresee that such a state of affairs might come about. I am hoping that you will be broad-minded enough to see that such a state of affairs has come about. Secondly, I believe it is desirable for the United States to promote world-wide friendship. It is desirable for many reasons. Primarily it would carry on the good work which the Washington Conference has begun, reducing armaments and establishing an association of nations for minimizing the chance of war.

Thirdly, it is imperative. We are facing a crisis. A few Americans perceive in the present condition of Europe an analogy to that of eight years ago. And we are largely responsible. We, by a perversion of that most wonderful most beneficent of doctrines, Americanism, have remained aloof.

Pre-War Apathy Apparent

We have sunk into our pre-war apathy. For the economic condition of Europe we, too, are responsible.

There is but one choice we can make: we must give ourselves up, body and soul, to promoting relations which will render impossible a recurrence of the tragedy of 1914. Whether we should enter the arena of this need, and whether we should attend the World Conference, whether we should recognize Soviet Russia, I cannot say. But we must perform our duty toward the rest of the world, toward humanity. An immense opportunity is before us now. We must resolve to co-operate; more than that, we must act now. It is our imperative duty to seize the present opportunity of promoting international friendship that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Work of Year Is Reviewed
Conscious effort to make education a directing force in American national life has been the one outstanding motive in educational activity during the past year, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league, declared in her report on progress for the year. She reviewed the work of the league during the past 12 months and told of its part in assisting and accomplishing one vital aim of educational agencies.

Our conception of citizenship has been greatly modified since the date of our organization. The World War brought new obligations for the citizen, and the period after the war, with its confusions and contradictions, called for a new assessment of national duties. The American School Citizenship League responded to this need, and in its reconstruction program made its first aim to define the meaning of American citizenship. Our course not only defined citizenship in all its aspects, but laid stress on the new responsibility of the United States to promote not only liberty and freedom in America, but liberty and freedom in the world.

The third object of the league—to co-operate in promoting international understanding—is accomplished through the annual world essay competition, which a study of world relationships is encouraged. Nearly every State in the Union is represented in the contest this year, and essays have been sent from England, Germany, and Austria. During the year, we have carried on correspondence with some 40 countries concerning the contest, most of which, however, has been preparatory to the essay writing next year.

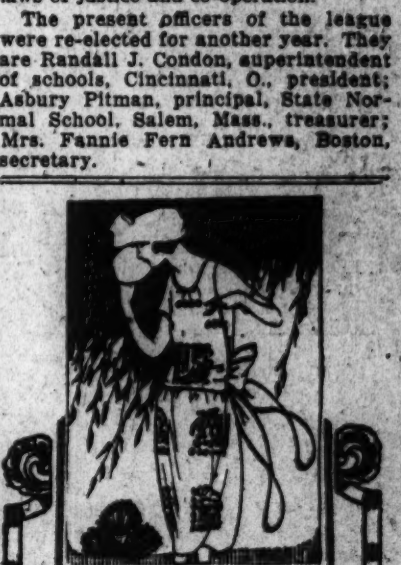
Essay Contest Proves Valuable

Through the world essay contest and through other channels of communication which the League has kept open, there is a basis of mutual understanding. The foundation for this must be laid in the schools. We must begin with the children whose minds are free from the heritage of the past, who are receptive to the new ideas of world co-operation. The schools of all countries should mould the thought of the children to the new light. Education, as an agency to promote the complete development of the ideal of co-operation and of law, must become more fully recognized.

There will be needed, perhaps for many years to come, strongly organized associations to press this idea. The American School Citizenship League, an unofficial organization, free to suggest to teachers and to governments, has a supreme opportunity to render such practical assistance. Through these numerous channels of communication maintained by the league with teachers of this and other countries, our association constitutes a powerful force for crushing the old ideas of aggression and selfishness and establishing the new laws of justice and co-operation.

The present officers of the league were re-elected for another year. They are Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati, O., president; Aubrey Pittman, principal, State Normal School, Salem, Mass., treasurer; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Boston, secretary.

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MASSACHUSETTS MAINTAINS LARGE EDUCATIONAL COURSE

Exhibit of Graphs and Charts Demonstrates Demand for Learning on Increase as Cost Decreases

In the educational exhibit prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Education at the Girls' Latin School, Fenway and Huntington Avenue, July 3 to 7, members of the National Education Association are given opportunity to study the scope and character of the Commonwealth's activities in education. Many graphs and charts tell an engaging story of applied education in Massachusetts, its progress in extension work and successful publicity methods.

Several other exhibits in connection with the National Education Association convention may be seen at the Boston Boys Trade School, Parker Street, near Huntington Avenue; and Horticultural Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues. Then, too, there are many exhibits of school equipment of all kinds in Mechanics Building which will prove interesting as well as of great value to the visiting educators.

The exhibit at the Normal School group includes various types of school houses in use in the country and is styled a "Non-Commercial Showing by Architects of School Buildings." Completed work by students in state-aided vocational and continuation schools as well as an exhibit of vocational work done by that department in the Boston public schools may be seen at the Trade School. At Horticultural Hall will be found an exhibit consisting of nature study and gardening material contributed by individual supervisors and directors of public and normal schools in New England assisted by other educational organizations. It is held in connection with the meeting on Wednesday of the National Council of Supervisors of Nature Study and is arranged by the Massachusetts Council.

Since the purpose of the National Education Association's convention is the adaptation and application of an educational program to the needs of men and women in every station of life that they may be intelligent citizens, the exhibits of the Department of Education at the Girls' Latin School are expected to describe in clear and cogent manner the possibilities of missionary work in the frontiers of society, developing community service work, organizing factory classes and correspondence courses.

Thankful for Publicity

"We owe much of our success to the publicity which the papers of the State have given our work," said Dennis A. Dooley, of the Extension Service in charge of the Latin School exhibits. "And we have found that our accomplishments and aims as described in the news columns have yielded most encouraging results, heretofore deemed unattainable except through the medium of commercial advertising. A most inspiring sign of the times is the growing recognition among so-called workaholic classes that education is an invaluable and indispensable asset and the authentic news items emanating from the press through our departments are giving the inquiring mind accounts of things being done in the training for more responsible lines of activity."

A chart of assembled newspaper clippings detailing activities of the State Department of Education during the past few months illustrates how the newspaper has served the cause of education in this State. The assembly of 20 representative "stories" on exhibit contains eight articles from The Christian Science Monitor, four from the Springfield Daily News, three from the Boston Globe, and one each from the Worcester Daily Telegram, the Holyoke Daily Transcript, the Leominster Daily Enterprise, the Boston Telegram and the Lawrence Daily Eagle.

A study of the graphs and charts reveals some interesting statistics on education in Massachusetts. They show, for instance, that there are 72 cities and towns maintaining evening schools, with an enrollment of about

35,000 pupils, of which number 22,000 are enrolled in state-aided classes in English and civics for non-English-speaking adults.

Education Becomes Cheaper

The enrollment of adult students in university extension classes during the last year was 32,000, at a net expenditure of less than \$120,000 and a cost per student per year of less than \$4. The increasing efficiency of the division of university extension is illustrated by one chart which shows the continual decreasing cost per student per year. In 1916, when university extension was established in Massachusetts, the cost per student per year was \$14. In 1918 it was about \$10.

The enrollment of adult immigrants in English and civics in state-supported classes, which also are under the control of the division of university extension, has shown remarkable growth according to the charts. In 1919, when this work was established on a state-wide basis, the total enrollment in the State was only a little more than 3000, while, during the following school year, the enrollment has increased from 9000 to 20,000, reaching 22,000 last year.

More High School Students

The total immigrant population in Massachusetts from non-English countries is about 616,000, including about 180,000 illiterates and nearly 100,000 who are unable to speak English. The graphs show that with the Americanization development in Massachusetts it has been possible to get into the evening schools a total enrollment which is nearly 25 per cent of the total number of non-English-speaking people in the State. The total number of factory classes reported during the last year is given as 365.

Another chart shows the remarkable increase in the number of graduates of colleges and normal schools who are now teaching in the public schools. For example, in 1895, only 42 per cent of the public school teachers were graduates of such schools. In 1905 there were 61 per cent; in 1915 there were 71 per cent, while this year 88 per cent of the State's teachers are normal school or college graduates.

It is interesting to note from one



Group of Newspaper Clippings Exhibited for Benefit of Educators at Girls' Latin School. Out of These 21 News "Stories," Selected by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Eight Were Chosen From The Christian Science Monitor

of the charts that at present there are nearly three times as many high school pupils per 1000 population as there were in 1880 and nearly twice as many as there were in 1905.

Radio May Make of Rural School a Modern University in Miniature

Glimpse Into Future Shows a Community Center, Linked With All That Is Best in Entire Educational Field

"Won't you come over to our district school tonight and hear a really lucid explanation of Levoir's new conception of unity, which extends and simplifies Einstein's theory of relativity?" It was Ernesto Ver who spoke—he of the electric house. Having just returned from a 10-year sojourn in the African jungles, I was so impressed with the idea of hearing so difficult a subject competently presented in a rural school that I could not refuse.

The sight of tiers of brightly polished automobiles in the spacious grounds surrounding a large artistic structure of classic design gave me my first intimation that great changes had been wrought in the district school during my long absence from the United States. The easy urbanity of most of those already assembled there made me further aware that things were different. Soon, we all were absorbed in an animated conversation, although meager acquaintance with the subject being discussed. I confess, compelled me to play mainly the rôle of listener. Leading the discussion was the

master of the school, Mr. Jenkins, a man for whom all evidently had a regard. It developed that he was a college graduate studying for an advanced degree. Instead of spending his time in actual residence at the university, as would have been necessary in my day, he was able through use of the radio to listen in the study room of the local school to lecture courses and seminar discussions. Questions he desired to ask reached the university by airplane mail in ample time to be included with those from similar students and answered at the next discussion of the subject. Any texts he desired to consult were immediately available through use of the telephone. A library device by means of which the image of a printed page could be projected by radio upon a distant screen. Thus he was able not only to support himself while continuing his studies, but also to give to his rural public as competent instruction as they could have obtained in the city schools.

Not Haphazard Discussion

The discussion in which we were taking part illustrated another aspect of the new system. In that it was not haphazard, but part of a regular schedule preparatory to the main lecture of the evening. The lecture, I discovered, also was to be delivered by radio, and by the most eminent man in his field. Mr. Jenkins, it appeared, had conducted an approach to the subject in previous sessions, leading his listeners, by skillful questioning on his part, to outline the scope of the study, and to propound some of the main problems involved. In this work he was of course, greatly assisted by the ready access to eminent scholars which the radio alone could make possible. After the lecture questions were asked, some of which were answered directly by Mr. Jenkins, while others were referred to the university, under whose auspices the lecture had been given.

"This system," Mr. Jenkins explained to me at the close of the session, "was a direct result of a national meeting of educators in Boston in 1922, where equality of educational opportunity was one of the chief subjects for consideration. Radio had then taken a strong hold on the public, and it was only natural that its application to education should have been recommended at that time."

Easy To Buy Furniture Intelligently

How to Detect Substitute Woods

It is legitimate to sell American Walnut for instance, combined with inferior woods, when you are fully aware of the combination. But if you want real walnut, these simple tests protect you: Ask to see only real walnut. Compare drawer fronts, tops and sides, with legs, backs and moldings. See if two different woods are used. Examine surface closely. Walnut "pores" can be clearly seen with the naked eye, appearing as pen lines, dots or stars. In substitute woods "pores" cannot be easily distinguished. Walnut, too, has a deep, rich color in the wood, not applied to the surface. However, for a little more than you pay for combination walnut you can have genuine American Walnut. Write for "The Walnut Book." It is free. AMERICAN WALNUT MFG. ASSN., Room 1005, 610 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

"Further, advance in the fundamental presuppositions of educational practice made it easy to adopt the new method. Previously the aim had been largely to impose learning as an instrument, with which to meet the demands of mature living and to satisfy interests later to be developed. At this time, however, attention was turned, to a greater degree to the power, spelled in large letters, present tasks and interests being made the immediate point of educational contact. This, it was found, did not necessitate any slighting of the requirements of maturity, for the dramatic instinct of play, which prompts the child to act out various rôles of adult life, furnished a ready approach not only to the three R's, but even to practical economics and other seemingly abstruse subjects when these were appropriately presented in games. The result was a revival of learning in a new sense. Boys were only too glad to make radio sets, with which the schools were equipped. Greater Interest Evident "Schoolroom recognition of their duties at home not only developed an

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We are making men's suits to measure for \$34.50.

This is a little sale of fabrics left from the season's selling—

The fabrics that are usually used in \$50 and \$55 suits.

Suits will be accurately and carefully made—

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SCHOLARS TO MEET TO DISCUSS ENGLISH

Teaching of Language and Literature Topic of International Session of Columbia

NEW YORK, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Hundreds of scholars from England and the United States will assemble at Columbia University on June 13, 14 and 15, 1922, to attend a conference of professors of English which will consider many important aspects of the study and teaching of English language and literature. Invitations have been sent to distinguished scholars and men of letters, within and without the universities, in order to make the meeting a representative gathering, according to Dr. A. H. Thorndike, professor of English, of Columbia University.

A similar conference, held in London in July, 1920, under the auspices of the University of London, proved the most important educational meeting since the war, and marked the beginning of a new solidarity between American and English teachers and scholars.

It is under the auspices of a joint committee appointed at the London conference that the second gathering will be held in 1923 at Columbia University. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and other universities will join in the entertainment of the visitors. More than 100 American universities will send delegates to this conference, and nearly 200 guests will be invited from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Among those who were present at the first conference, a number of whom may be expected in New York, are Herbert Fisher, Minister of Education; Sir Sidney Lee, originator of the plan; Robert Bridges, poet laureate; the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, dean of St. Paul's; Professors George Saintsbury and C. H. Hereford.

"The problems of teaching English have taken on new aspects in Great Britain since the war," said Prof. A. H. Thorndike of Columbia. "With the increasing democratization of higher education English is bound to assume a new importance and scope in the English universities. In connection with the conference it is expected there will be a celebration of the centenary of the Folio of 1623, the first complete edition of Shakespeare's works."

Wise Men Save Money
Wise Folks Save Money

Interest
Begins
July 10

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OUR BUDGET EXPERT
is here to help you plan
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Call any Friday. Her services
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The Value of The Monitor to Educators

QUITE the best answer to the question as to the value of The Christian Science Monitor to educators is furnished by a perusal of its pages. Such a perusal will provide, its own best advertisement, for it will be found that the Monitor is a newspaper covering its subjects so fully and so fairly as to be invaluable to anyone wishing to obtain a wide outlook over the affairs of the world. Educators especially, in view of their important function, find the Monitor extremely helpful in their work. From this standpoint, it is not a matter of wonder that expressions of appreciation for the Monitor are frequently voiced by educators all over the world.

For example, the publicity director of a college in New Hampshire writes as follows:

"You may be interested to know that among the letters received by... (the president of the college) commending him for his stand on the Fundamentalist issue was one from a Baptist clergyman in England whose attention had been called to the matter by the story in the Monitor. All of which tends to increase my already great respect for that newspaper."

A professor in charge of a laboratory in the University of Pennsylvania, referring to an article dealing with a subject in which he was specially interested, has this to say:

"The article is extremely well written and also very accurate, a virtue frequently not possessed by some publications."

Such tributes are not just words, but are the expression of a sincere conviction that the Monitor is positively filling a unique place in journalism. No one can read the news articles and study the features and editorials without experiencing a rapid broadening of viewpoint which will make for wider usefulness and increased capacity for achievement.

PUPILS GAIN GREATEST VALUES FROM THEIR OWN DISCOVERIES

CODE OF RULES STANDARDIZED TO EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Defines Personal Relations Which Should Exist Between Members of School Boards and Superintendents

A code of rules setting forth the relations between boards of education and superintendents of schools was submitted by George D. Strayer, professor of educational administration at Columbia University, at the continued meeting of the Department of School Administration of the National Education Association in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House, this afternoon.

Mr. Strayer said in part:

"In order that the relationship between boards of education and superintendents of schools be to some degree standardized, I would like to propose that a committee made up of members from both groups prepare in terms of a code or set of rules a statement of the relationship of the school executive to the board of education. This should like to present for the consideration of this committee the following proposals:

"1. That the most important duty of the board of education is to select their chief executive officer, and to appoint him for an indefinite term.

"2. That the board of education recognize the fact that its chief executive officer should nominate all associate or assistant superintendents, supervisors, directors, principals, and teachers, and all other employees, and that appointments to all of these positions be made only upon the nomination of the superintendent of schools. This provision is to be interpreted as opposed to the establishment of the coordinate executive office of business manager, and to require that such officer be designated as assistant superintendent in charge of business affairs. It is also to be interpreted as opposed to the organization of a board of superintendents with powers coordinate with that of the chief executive.

Control of Courses

"3. That the board provide, by its own rules, that the adoption of textbooks and of courses of study be on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, and that it require that he indicate in making his recommendations the degree of co-operation which he has received from his assistants and associates of the administrative, supervisory, and teaching staff.

"4. That the board require that the superintendent of school report from time to time concerning the achievements and progress of the school system in terms of (a) the adequacy of the attendance service; (b) the progress of children in the school system involving studies of retardation and elimination; (c) the adequacy of the adjustment of the school system to the needs of children in terms of the school organization, the classification of pupils, the courses of study, the organization of special classes, and the like.

"5. That the board require the superintendent of schools to submit annually a budget showing the estimated revenue available, or to be made available, where the tax rate is fixed by the board of education, together with the program of work to be accomplished and the estimated costs by divisions and activities of the school system; that such budgetary estimates be based upon an analysis of costs by divisions of the school system, and by unit of the school organization for one or more previous years; that such budgetary estimates include a salary schedule based upon principles which can be applied uniformly throughout the school system, and that such estimates include as a special item a report on the present condition of the school plant with reference to the need for repairs, reconstruction, or replacement of equipment.

Need of Looking Ahead

"6. That the board of education require that the superintendent of schools direct a continuing study of the need for new school sites and buildings based upon an assembling of data showing trends in population for the whole community and shifts in population and in public school enrollment by convenient areas and by grades, or other divisions of the school system; and that it pass upon the needs of financing such additions to the plant as may be necessary or expedient.

"7. That the board pass upon the plan for new buildings approved by the chief executive officer and his staff, and that the superintendent of schools indicate the case of each plan so presented to the board, and the accommodations to be provided in terms of present or prospective enrollments not otherwise adequately provided for, and in terms of the relationships of the facilities to be provided in the new structure to the courses of study to be taught therein.

"8. That the board act as a committee of the whole in considering and passing upon the program and particular recommendations of the superintendent of schools, and that all standing committees be abolished.

Uniformity of Procedure

"9. That the board of education adopt a set of rules governing its own procedure in which is established the position of the superintendent of schools as the chief executive officer of the board of education, and indicating his responsibility and relationship to the board as has been suggested above; that these rules define the qualifications of all of the employees of the board of education, and that they establish a consideration of such other matters of uniform procedure as may be essential to the proper conduct of a system of schools.

"10. That superintendents of schools formulate the qualifications required for members in good standing in their profession and that such qualifications include a certain minimum of education and of specialized professional training, or in lieu thereof for those now in office, successful experience as school superintendents in positions in which the individual devotes his whole time to administrative

and supervisory duties, and that they provide through such department of education, or through their own voluntary organizations for the certification of those who would enter their profession.

"11. That it be considered unethical for any member of the profession to accept appointment to the office of superintendent of schools except as the conditions specified above are accepted by the board of education seeking to employ him."

Other Addresses on Program

Other addresses were delivered at the meeting by Thomas E. Finigan, superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Efficient State and City School Systems"; A. E. Winslow, of Boston, who spoke as his subject, "Keeping Abreast of School Progress"; and H. E. Stodole, of Erie, Pa., who spoke on "The Academic, Vocational, and Personal Guidance of Boys and Girls in Our High Schools."

A series of stereopticon views, showing the development of the modern school building, were shown at yesterday's meeting of the department. Running comments were made on the pictures by architects and school planning experts from various parts of the United States, who explained to the attending teachers the significance of the different phases shown on the screen.

Dwight H. Perkins, architect, of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, Chicago, traced the development of the modern high school from the "square" or "Springfield" type of building, which was first built in Springfield, Mass., about 25 years ago. He said that the "Springfield" type had proved inflexible, it could not be expanded easily, and that it was not available for community uses. He showed by lantern slides of actual examples how the square plan had developed into the H plan, the E plan and the T shape.

Features of New Development

Important features of this development, he said, were the increasing demand and provision for more and better light and air facilities, showing the extending out of the building into wings, hollow squares and open courts for improved playground facilities; and for more varied uses.

The new high school of Evanston, Ill., Mr. Perkins said, might be taken as a typical example of the culmination of the different plans to date. Unusual features of the Evanston High School, which provides for 3000 pupils, include an arrangement whereby each year's work of the student is on one floor, excepting the shops and gymnasium; a gymnasium with a capacity of 720 pupils and a spectators' gallery seating 1500 above lecture rooms; an auditorium seating 2000 people, which capacity Mr. Perkins said was practically the limit.

As the non-professional voice is not considered usually capable of carrying in a large auditorium, a large room accommodating 1000 students at one time; large study halls and also two proposed natatoriums.

Clarence D. Kingsley, of Boston, supervisor of secondary education for Massachusetts, read an important paper, supplemented by slides on "Gymnasiums and Their Accessories for Modern Schools."

Light and Ventilation First

He declared that the prime essentials to be considered in planning gymnasiums are sunlight and ventilation. He contended vigorously that the gymnasium, also the gymnasium in the center of a building lighted only by skylights. He said the best location

was in a wing or at one end of the building. It is a fact, Mr. Kingsley stated, that a south exposure, which is very good for a gymnasium, is not good for classrooms. Windows of a gymnasium are commonly supposed to be high above the floor, he said, but he insisted that this is not necessary, nor conducive to the best results. It was his opinion that windows should come down to the floor level at least on one side.

Economical and efficient arrangements of shower and locker rooms also were shown and explained by Mr. Kingsley.

Interesting problems in New York City of erecting school buildings on limited areas for large numbers of pupils were told and illustrated with slides by C. B. J. Snyder, architect of the Board of Education of New York City. He said they did not have eight or 10 acres available for a school site as they have in many of the middle western cities described by Mr. Perkins.

New York schools had to be built right to the property or street line, in most cases. He explained the methods used in standardizing the school plans of New York City, stating that experts first worked out efficient classroom units, allowing for flexibility and for special facilities, then they worked up standard combinations of units.

Roofs Used as Playgrounds

Roofs of the school buildings were utilized in many districts for "playgrounds," because they had no other place for them, he explained. Provisions for community uses are made in all their buildings, Mr. Snyder said, adding, "and they are constantly used by people of the neighborhood, especially the gymnasiums."

"Every building should be 100 per cent efficient," he declared. Mr. Snyder mentioned that New York City intended to spend \$30,000,000 more on school buildings in the near future. The amazingly rapid changes that are going on in building new rural schoolhouses in the south were shown in the number of slides by S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., general field agent for the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This fund was established by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and Mr. Smith stated, is now being used in 14 southern states. The Rosenwald fund assists schools both for white and colored pupils, by furnishing plans or approving plans prepared elsewhere and aids financially in the erection of the schoolhouses and in maintaining good teachers.

MISS WILLIAMS THANKS BOSTON

President of Educators Is Grateful to People for Hospitality

Because of the railroad men's strike and the inclement weather the number in attendance at the sixtieth annual convention of the National Education Association in Boston this week is not large as was expected, according to Miss Carl Ormond Williams, president. Miss Williams spoke enthusiastically of the hospitality and kindness of the people of Boston and surrounding towns and cities.

The following letter of appreciation and praise has been sent to the local committee on housing heading by William C. Crawford of Boston, Mass.:

"We appreciate the effort which has been made to provide for the housing of the delegates and thoroughly classified housing accommodations in Boston and more than a score of suburbs, which would have been comfortable provision for an attendance of more than 20,000 teachers. We appreciate the hospitality and thoughtfulness of the citizens of Boston and surrounding cities, and the fine spirit in which they have responded to the requests of the committee on housing.

"On behalf of the association I wish to express regret that an unforeseen railroad strike has prevented thousands who had planned to be in Boston at this time from carrying out their

SECONDARY SCHOOL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

Speakers From Five States Take Part in Symposium Dealing With Important Problems

"Administration is merely to make instruction possible," said Thomas W. Briggs, president of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., in a talk on "Professional Training of High School Teachers" delivered before this afternoon's meeting of the department of secondary education, held in Boston Trade School. Mr. Briggs further claimed that to a large extent the principal determines what a school will be.

At the same meeting, this question was discussed by Thomas W. Briggs, president of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., Karl F. Adams, principal of Lincoln High School, Seattle, Wash., spoke on "How High School Authorities Can Better Cooperate With Civic Bodies." Mrs. L. W. Wilson, principal of South Philadelphia, Pa., high school for girls, discussed "Americanization Work," and W. E. Wing, principal of Deering High School, Portland, Me., spoke on "The National Honor Society for High Schools."

STUDENTS TRAINED IN SELF-TEACHING

Chemistry Instructor Believes Pupils Learn Most Who Discover Their Own Facts

The secret of success in teaching chemistry in a high school is to make students discover their own facts, according to C. H. Stone of the Boston English High School, who spoke today at the continued session of the department of science instruction of the National Education Association at the Franklin Union.

Mr. Stone, who was the first speaker of the physics and chemistry division, said it had been his experience that one fact discovered by the pupil is worth half a dozen told him by the teacher. "If the recitation room is the place where the student thinks out answers to questions from teachers," he said, "the laboratory is the place where he thinks out answers to questions of his own."

"No laboratory directions should be so detailed as to leave the student no opportunity to exert his power of constructive ability, observation and reasoning. The teacher should pass from student to student, inspecting, criticizing, questioning, but telling as little as possible. One fact discovered by the pupil is the door to many others."

Continuity Is Advocated

Mr. Stone advised that chemistry courses be kept as humanistic as possible, and related to practical things in the pupils' experience such as automobiles, photography and so forth. He also urged that the classes should be moderate in size, as he had found that unwieldy classes militated against the best teaching.

"Every teacher should have one period a day free from official assignment," he added, "for setting up and testing apparatus, for repairing new, for trying out new experiments; for making solutions; and for the hundred things which must be done in the teacher's own time if the free period is not granted. There should also be a well thought out continuity of scientific instruction. Continuity in English, history, mathematics, why not in science?"

Others who delivered addresses were Walter G. Whitman, of the Salem State Normal School, who spoke on "Physics for Girls," and A. C. Hutchinson, of Newark, N. J., who told of teaching the same subject to boys.

Recommendations for vivifying the teaching of general science were offered by J. Richard Lunt, of the Boston English High School, at yesterday's meeting.

Practical Applications

After explaining that he believed that science should aim to teach the pupils to understand the elementary facts of nature and to interpret the important facts of accessible natural phenomena, Mr. Lunt declared that at the English High School the studies have been designed to improve living conditions. For instance, he said, the study of home environment has been carried out with a constant effort to keep the spirit of wonder and interest alive in the child.

A practical application mentioned by the speaker was the subject of fire. A pupil was taught how to operate a coal range, how to handle the fire, to manipulate the drafts, what becomes of the wood when it is burned, how coal burns and, lastly, how to quench the flames.

Mr. Lunt pointed out that this method was essentially democratic, as it brought to play experiences common to everybody. He added that the class room work was supplemented by home work, and that special credit was given for neatness. To foster interest, clubs were formed which offered prizes for original demonstrations, and which, among other activities, had given musical concerts by radio.

The greatest message of general science, he went on, was embodied in the methods employed as they recognized the native interests and natural development of the child. He characterized the so-called "project method" as "one of the biggest steps forward in educational phenomena of the century."

Other speakers were William G. Vinal of Rhode Island, who talked on the science of outdoor recreation; Morris Meister of New York City, who talked on the best methods of managing a club; and Gertrude Weeks, of the Boston Normal School, who discussed the teaching of hygiene and who made a plea that instructors who handled the subject should be qualified experts and not substitutes chosen from other fields of learning, however closely allied they might be.

MAKE PUPILS THINK, ADVISE TO TEACHER

Mr. Stone Pleads for Encouragement of Initiative in Solving Chemistry Problems

An appeal for greater effort by teachers of chemistry in the United States to make the pupil think for himself, instead of telling him everything about the work he is doing and leaving nothing for his own initiative, as has been done to a great extent in the past, was made by Charles H. Stone, of the Boston English High School, at the meeting of the physics and chemistry division of the Department of Science Instruction, at the Franklin Union, Berkeley Street, Boston, this afternoon.

Other speakers on the program were Walter G. Whitman, Salem State Normal School, Salem, Mass., on "Physics for Girls" and A. C. Hutchinson, South Side High School, Newark, N. J., on "Physics for Boys."

Mr. Stone's subject was "Teaching Chemistry in the High School." "American Chemists Unexcelled" "The time has come when we may justly dwell upon the world American in our chemistry teaching," declared Mr. Stone. "During the past 10 years this country has shown that it has chemists second to none; it has shown that there are American chemists. Mention of only a few lines of endeavor, such as optical glass, dyes, stuffs, war gases, explosives, and nitrogen fixation will show that today we stand upon a chemical level with any of the nations."

"The names of our American chemists should be as freely used in our class work as those of European chemists. Let us give to America and to American chemists the credit which is their just due."

"If the recitation room is the place where the student thinks out answers to questions from the teacher, the laboratory is the place where he thinks out answers to questions of his own. It is the one place where his ability to initiate and correlate are put to the test. No laboratory directions should be so detailed as to leave the student no opportunity to exert his powers of constructive ability, observation, and reasoning."

"The teacher should pass from student to student, inspecting, criticizing, questioning, suggesting, but telling as little as possible. One fact discovered by the pupil is worth half a dozen told to him by the teacher."

"In the laboratory the pupil may work out small research problems. Let him find out why sulphuric acid does not work well on marble when making carbon dioxide; why heat is needed in making nitric acid by the general rule but is not needed in making hydrochloric acid by the same rule; why the oxygen delivery tube should be removed from the water on the trough when all the bottles are filled while the hydrogen delivery tube need not be removed."

"The course in chemistry, both in lecture room and the laboratory, should be kept as humanistic as possible. The colleges have almost forced upon us much academic work, but such work is of less interest to the young student; the chemistry of the automobile, of photography, and the like makes a stronger appeal than the abstract work of the laboratory. The student can see little use."

"Where such procedure is possible, some separation of non-college preparatory students from the others seems desirable. Throughout the whole course, training the ability to observe, to see relationships, to correlate facts and to draw from observed facts correct conclusions is the aim of chemistry teaching."

Matters of Efficiency

"Large classes militate against the best teaching. The recitation period should not be less than 45 minutes. Every science teacher should have one period a day free from official assignment, for setting up and testing demonstration apparatus, for repairing broken apparatus and constructing new; for trying out new experiments; for making solutions; and for the hundred things which must be done in the teacher's own time if the free period is not granted."

"There should be a well-thought-out continuity of science instruction. Continuity obtains in English, history, mathematics, why not in science? Generally there is a gap somewhere in the four years, and this should be bridged."

"When we look into the future and realize the great part which chemistry is destined to play in this country, a strong feeling of responsibility comes over us. To lay the broad and deep foundations of chemical knowledge on which others may raise the superstructure, to cultivate in youth those powers of observation and of reasoning which lead to the best results, to awaken in them a realization of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the safety, comfort, health and material wealth of our nation—this is the task of the high-school chemistry teacher."

ILLITERACY LOSING HOLD IN NATION

Campaign to Cut It Down Further to Be Intensified in All Parts of the Country

"Instead of a 'keynote' for its meetings, the conference on illiteracy of the National Education Association has 'a battle cry of freedom' for Americans who cannot read and write, and the leaders of the campaign reported their strategy, encounters, and victories, at the sessions which were held yesterday and today at 3 o'clock, in Huntington Hall. America's War on Illiteracy was the subject for discussion, and the addresses which were delivered by state superintendents echoed the martial 'determination of this warfare.'

The addresses were as follows: "Maine's Five-Year Siege," by Augustus O. Thomas, Maine; "North Dakota's Ultimatum to Illiteracy," by Minnie J. Nielson, North Dakota; "The Emancipation of Illiterates in the South," by M. L. Brittain, Georgia; "Our Army of Illiterates," by Thomas E. Finigan, Pennsylvania; "Routing Illiteracy from the Great Northwest," by Josephine Corless Preston, Washington; "A Panoramic View of the Battlefield," by John A. Abercrombie, Alabama; "When America Has Conquered the Foe," by A. E. Winslow of Boston, editor of the Journal of Education.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the National Illiteracy Commission, whose "moonlight schools" in Kentucky were the inception of the movement, presided.

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"There should be a well-thought-out continuity of science instruction. Continuity obtains in English, history, mathematics, why not in science? Generally there is a gap somewhere in the four years, and this should be bridged."

"When we look into the future and realize the great part which chemistry is destined to play in this country, a strong feeling of responsibility comes over us. To lay the broad and deep foundations of chemical knowledge on which others may raise the superstructure, to cultivate in youth those powers of observation and of reasoning which lead to the best results, to awaken in them a realization of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the safety, comfort, health and material wealth of our nation—this is the task of the high-school chemistry teacher."

"The pole star of our faculty has been this principle: To give every one of our children, regardless of nationality, in accordance only with her individual abilities, the opportunity to function as a high-minded, open-minded, practical school citizen, truly democratic in spirit, equally at ease with her superiors and her inferiors, and intent on getting and giving the best of which she is capable."

"We have tried to know the children, and to help them to know themselves. In order to do this, we have the teachers teach them to bank their savings, and to give practically, systematically and intelligently. We have the teachers come as close as possible to the children, not only in the home and class room but in extracurricular activities. And all the time of one teacher and half that of a second is given to visiting the children's homes."

"It has been our aim to give the children every chance to express themselves. We have tried to give them all the intellectual food they could assimilate, and we have tried always to stimulate them to greater effort."

"The addresses were as follows: "Maine's Five-Year Siege," by Augustus O. Thomas, Maine; "North Dakota's Ultimatum to Illiteracy," by Minnie J. Nielson, North Dakota; "The Emancipation of Illiterates in the South," by M. L. Brittain, Georgia; "Our Army of Illiterates," by Thomas E. Finigan, Pennsylvania; "Routing Illiteracy from the Great Northwest," by Josephine Corless Preston, Washington; "A Panoramic View of the Battlefield," by John A. Abercrombie, Alabama; "When America Has Conquered the Foe," by A. E. Winslow of Boston, editor of the Journal of Education.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the National Illiteracy Commission, whose "moonlight schools" in Kentucky were the inception of the movement, presided.

Miss Nielson spoke of the campaign in North Dakota as follows: "At the last census, North Dakota had 9000 illiterates, 1300 of whom were Indians. We decided that that illiteracy could be wiped out by 1924. A campaign to arouse public opinion was held this year, and next fall we shall open night schools for the illiterates of every county. There are some illiterates who cannot be reached through schools, and we are making an special appeal in their behalf to people who can read and write."

"Illiteracy has already been eliminated from the penitentiary, through the efforts of the warden and his son. An interesting adult school is being conducted in the prison, with some of the inmates as teachers."

"One feature of our work is unique, I believe. Those children of illiterate parents who teach their parents to read and write will have credit for this in school, as work in civics."

Mr. Thomas described "Maine's Five-Year Siege" for the eradication of illiteracy among the French-speaking Acadians, the Swedish farmers and lumbermen, and the foreign-born industrial workers. This teaching, he said, was adding to the toll of voters, because no one can vote in Maine who is unable to sign his name and read the Constitution in English.

In Georgia, according to Mr. Brittain, illiteracy is being reduced more rapidly among the Negroes than among the whites. He said: "These 'mountain folk' have a strange, stubborn pride that makes them ashamed to admit that they cannot read. Because of this we find it hard to reach them."

He began the work in Georgia after the example of Mrs. Stewart in Kentucky and the school were so successful that the Legislature made an appropriation for them.

County Has Perfect Record

Mrs. Preston reported that in her state, Washington, there was one county that had no illiteracy at all. There had been only nine illiterates to begin with, and five members of the illiteracy committee began a vigorous season of teaching last spring, so that by the Fourth of July the nine were illiterate no longer. Under the direction of the state commission and committees in the several counties, a public campaign was conducted and adult schools were opened, she said.

In concluding the meeting, Dr. A. E. Winslow emphasized the theory of Americanization underlying the crusade against illiteracy and the value that this education would be to American life. He said:

"Making illiterates literate is the smallest feature of the crusade. Our work opens the eyes of the blind and loosens the tongue of the dumb. It does not approach the proposition as though the illiterates were ignorant, debased, or naturally defective. It says from first to last, 'you can know as much as anybody knows, if you are willing to learn the records of the world.' It comes as the dawn of a new day, and offers all without money and without price."

"America needs that the illiterates become literate more than the literates need it themselves."

JAPANESE REPORT TREATY RATIFICATION

HONOLULU, July 5.—A cable message received from Tokyo by the Nippon Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper, today stated that Crown Prince Hirohito, the Regent, had ratified all treaties formulated at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

Previous dispatches from Tokyo stated that the Regent would not sign the Washington treaties, ratified July 1, by the privy council, until the other contracting powers were ready to do so.

RAILWAY TAX PROSPECTS

CHICAGO, July 5.—The federal tax collector has notified the management of the surface lines that the Government expects to make an adjustment claim of more than \$400,000 income taxes against the Chicago Railway Company, and more than \$550,000 against the Chicago City Railway Company.

PLEA VOICED FOR EQUAL ADVANTAGES FOR COUNTRY PUPILS

RURAL SCHOOL BETTERMENT IS URGED BY MANY SPEAKERS

Towner-Sterling Bill Vigorously Indorsed and Plea Made for Better Trained Teachers in Country Areas

A plea that 22,000,000 children of school age in the United States be properly prepared for the responsibilities of citizenship under teachers fitted by training for the task, and a vigorous indorsement of the Towner-Sterling bill were features of the address made at the general meeting of the National Education Convention last evening by Thomas E. Finnegan, state superintendent of instruction for Pennsylvania. A last minute change assigned Mr. Finnegan to take the place of John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education.

Miss Agnes Samuelson, superintendent of Page County schools, Clarinda, Iowa, discussed the problems of the county school system, urging that schools in rural districts be re-modeled to meet changing educational conditions, thus more efficiently supplying the means of giving to the rural child the same advantages now obtainable by urban children of school age.

Improvement of Rural Schools
"The solution of the rural-school problem depends upon the rebuilding of these schools to meet modern conditions by the establishment of a county unit plan," declared Miss Samuelson. "By the county unit plan the rural schools will be able to compete with the best city schools. This means the abolishing of the small district system and the inauguration of business efficiency standards in all that pertains to the rural school, the strengthening of supervision, the unifying of administration, the facilitating of consolidation, and the elevation of the county superintendent to a position of high professional standing."

"Consolidation has made great strides in many localities. Consequently, to insure the proper distribution of the territory and the best interests of all concerned, some policy of districting entire states should be adopted. Legislation speeding consolidation will usher in the day of educational equality to all the children of all the people as guaranteed in the Constitution, and thus make our democracy a fact."

Need Highly Trained Leaders
"Professional supervision in rural schools is impossible in a district system with a politically elected superintendent. Not until highly trained leadership with sufficient assistance to be relieved of detail work is provided to head a more unified system of school organization will the inspection become constructive supervision."

"The type of administration has a direct bearing on the quality of supervision and efficiency of work possible to accomplish. Wherever the cumbersome district system has been changed to a better central administrative basis, marked progress in school improvement has been observed."

"Of pivotal importance in this program of reconstruction is the county superintendent of schools, who should become the executive official appointed by the county board of education for qualifications, not for political reasons. Sufficiently clerical and supervisory help should be allowed the county superintendent, thus releasing his time for more aggressive efforts in selling the schools to the public. His salary, tenure, and the recognition due him should be commensurate with the duties, possibilities, and responsibilities of the office, for the success of the county schools and the working out of state policies depend upon the efficiency of the county superintendent."

Survey of Rural Needs
George A. Works of the Rural Education Department, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, surveyed the outstanding needs in rural life today. "The most important rural need today," said Dr. Works, "is that our systems of state support of education and our educational organization be put on such a basis that the country child shall have school facilities that compare favorably with those available to the child living under urban conditions."

"The best approach to a consideration of the needs of rural life is through a popular misconception concerning the decline in proportion of our population that is living under rural conditions. The notion of this fact has given rise to two slogans that have been generally used during the past generation; viz., 'back-to-the-farm' and 'stay-on-the-farm.' In spite of the fact that both of these are unsound from the social and economic viewpoints the latter has been generally accepted in educational literature dealing with the problems of rural education."

"It has manifested itself in the doctrine that the country schools should be dedicated to keeping children in the country. The economic forces that underlie this movement are so powerful that it is unlikely that the schools could have stopped it had it been attempted through them. It would have been very unfortunate for both country and city if the movement had been stopped."

Two Important Questions
"There are two different but very important questions to be considered in connection with the drift of population from country to city:
"1. Is the country retaining a fair proportion of the more capable who are born and reared there?
"2. Do those who remain have facilities that make it possible for them to obtain an amount of education that compares favorably with those who live in cities?"

"Data are lacking for final answers to these questions but such as are available indicate that they must be answered in the negative.
"This situation is largely due to the fact that state educational legislation has not adequately recognized the importance of placing the farmer

on a fair basis when it comes to financing school facilities such as his children need under present conditions."

Miss Mabel Carney of the Department of Rural Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, gave some important statistics.

Rural School Weak Link
"The weakest link throughout our whole system of American education is the rural school," asserted Miss Carney. "So weak is it, indeed, that for thousands of children it is practically a broken link barring them forever from their possible opportunities."

"Forty-six per cent of all school children in the United States are in one and two-teacher rural schools. For these 8,000,000 children the per capita expenditure for educational purposes is \$24 annually, while for city children the expenditure is \$40. For the rural child the school year averages 38 days shorter, which means that country children have an elementary school period of only six years, whereas urban children under better teachers and better conditions have eight years."

"The meager terms of five to seven months, provided for rural children, are poorly conducted and attended. Country children lose 28 per cent of the seven months term. This handicap causes illiteracy to be twice as bad in rural areas as in urban districts. Because of the heavy toll of manual labor upon the young people of the farms high-school advantages for rural children have been sadly neglected and are estimated to be but one-sixth as frequent as those provided for urban children."

Lack of Supervision
"As is the teacher, so is the school. Half of the rural teachers of the United States have never completed a four-year high school course. Ten per cent have finished only the eighth grade, while only 2 per cent are normal-school graduates, and 1 per cent chiefly in Negro rural schools, are no more than sixth grade products. Contributing still further to the menace of this situation is the scarcity of rural school supervision. Only 13 States provide professionally-prepared supervisors for rural schools, while the whole problem is still further complicated through the political election of county superintendents on a basis of partisan politics in 29 of our 48 States."

"The only adequate remedy for all this handicap and injustice must come through a awakened public sentiment crystallized in State and Federal aid. The immediate need is to pass the Towner-Sterling bill now before Congress, and with one stroke of the pen thus to emancipate thousands of country children from most of the unfairness and mental desolation which now so frequently characterize their brief educational careers."

Education Not Local Function
That education no longer can be considered a purely local function, he directed locally is the belief of Dr. James Herbert Kelley, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association, Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Kelley presented the following conclusions: "The present movement toward centralization in support and direction of public education aims at a better balance between central and local control. Until quite recently education was considered a local function but now it is commonly accepted that education is also a state function, and even a national function."

"A critical study of the principle of state support reveals:
"First, that it has both central and local aspects. The authority to take private wealth for public purposes belongs to centralized government, yet such central authority should seldom if ever provide all the funds needed. It should rather supplement funds raised locally and leave to local officers the carrying out of tax laws."

Rights vs. Responsibilities
"Second, since it is conceded that the State has the right to prescribe minimum qualifications for teachers, minimum salaries and a minimum school year, the State must of necessity grant support because of inequalities of local districts in their ability to meet the standards prescribed."

"Third, if the local machinery breaks down in the education of future citizens, the State must step in and provide the necessary means."
"The principle of state support of public education is further justified by the protection it gives society from ignorance, by the leaders it develops, by the protection of children against unconscious injustice which backward districts unwittingly, yet disastrously, perpetrate and by the encouragement of vocational and special schools."

"As to the proportional amount of state support for teachers' salaries, there is no well defined ratio between the State's contribution and the amount raised locally. It varies from a mere pittance, just enough to save the consciences of legislators, to nominal grants paid in salaries in the poorer districts."

"The greater the inequalities in wealth and interest in education among the various districts of the State the greater is the amount of state support required. The larger the income, inheritance and business taxes collected by the State, the greater is the amount of state support, which the districts may justly claim."

Pennsylvania's System
"In Pennsylvania any rural (fourth class) district that employs a teacher of minimum approved qualifications, viz., graduation from a two-year State Normal School course after graduation from a full four-year high school course must pay that teacher a salary



Teachers From Shelby County, Tennessee, Attending National Education Association Convention
Miss Charl Ormond Williams, President of Association and Head of Shelby County School System, in Center of Group, Front Row. Miss Williams Also Is President of Shelby County Teachers' Association

SHELBY COUNTY TEACHERS SING PRAISES OF MISS CHARL WILLIAMS

High Tribute Paid National Education Association Head by Her Co-Workers From Tennessee

The Department of Rural Education devoted a greater portion of its afternoon session yesterday to tributes to Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association. Immediately on the arrival of Miss Williams at Jordan Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Miss Mabel Carney, acting chairman of the meeting, called on the Shelby County Teachers Association from Tennessee, of which Miss Williams also is president, to take charge.

Miss Rubie Batte, supervisor of rural education in Shelby County, the first speaker, extolled the work of Miss Williams, saying: "Shelby County is the largest county in Tennessee, and is the only county where a man has never been its educational head. The untiring efforts of three women, who have held the superintendency during the past 14 years, has brought about a high standard of education in the county. Miss Williams is the last of the three, and her worth was recognized down there long before the National Education Association discovered her."

"During the administration of Miss Williams, 10 school buildings have been erected and seven extensions made, so that at present, there are 24 brick and stucco buildings in the county, all fully equipped with modern school appliances. The large assembly hall in each building has been so planned that it has become the center of all community interests. "It is the one institution with which people may co-operate without regard to religion or political affiliations. Thirty-one Parent Teachers' Associations through a central council, co-operate with Miss Williams to further the interests of the rural schools and support any measures she may advocate."

The audience accorded the Gallo Symphony Band an enthusiastic interest and the singing, by Elizabeth Hart, of Cyril Scott's "Invocation" took place with several of Gallo's compositions.

MASTERY OF FUNDAMENTALS NECESSARY FOR TEACHING

Department of Normal Schools Advised of Benefits of Practical Education by Dr. John L. Alger

A practical education based on the mastery of fundamentals is necessary for the training of teachers, according to the statement made by Dr. John L. Alger, president of the Rhode Island College of Education, who spoke before the meeting of the Department of Normal Schools this afternoon at Simmons College.

Other speakers were Frank W. Wright, director of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, Boston, whose subject was "The Elementary Curriculum as Presented in Normal Schools" and George H. Shafer, principal of State Normal School, Willimantic, Conn., who gave an address dealing with the normal school problem.

Dr. John W. Withers, dean of the school of education, New York University, outlined fully the many problems which now confront normal schools the country over in a talk given at the department's banquet held Wednesday night at the Copley Square hotel.

Teachers Must Learn
"An education designed for the training of teachers is of necessity practical," asserted Dr. Alger. "It is based on mastery of the fundamentals—a mass of educative material usually accepted as the visible mark of an educated person, but too often neglected in the haste to enter new fields of learning. It begins with an analysis of the process of learning. The student of the art of teaching becomes proficient also in the art of learning."

he added that while normal schools are now graduating enough teachers to fill the vacancies they are not graduating enough to take the place of the untrained and to assure enough trained teachers to fill the increased demand which is certain to come.

Discussion of Geography
Questions regarding geography in the grades, objectives in geography, and geography for rural schools were discussed by Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Robert M. Brown, Rhode Island College of Education, Providence, R. I.; and Douglas C. Ridgeley, professor of geography, State Normal University, Normal, Ill., during the meeting of the department held Wednesday afternoon at Simmons College.

Dr. Atwood spoke as follows: "When children come to the study of geography, they are enthusiastic research students; they love to know more about the people of this world; their powers of imagination are in excellent working condition; if the study of the actual living conditions in the various natural environments of the world is taken up in a dramatic way so that the children study each habitat as a home of people, the knowledge of geography will come as readily as the rules of play and the information thus gained, as the children in imagination study one part of the world after another, will remain with those children, because of a vital interest in that information at the time it was obtained."

Study Needs Organizing
"Later on in the upper grades, when a more systematic and well-organized study of geography must be included in the curriculum, the work should have a perfectly sound basis. We need organization of our geographical information. In no subject in the elementary school curriculum is there a greater abundance of information, and the problem of the teacher is that of selection and organization."
"Within the last few years, we have come to recognize that the natural or geographic region should be the unit of study. Each region should include a portion of the earth's surface through which the geographic conditions which influence life do not differ greatly. The study of geography becomes a study of man's effort to adapt himself to the environmental conditions and to readapt himself as environmental conditions change."

Seeing World Relations
"The study of one region after another leads to frequent comparisons, to the emphasis of contrasts, to the fixing in the memory and understanding of the child of the differences of geographic conditions in the different parts of the world. The natural regions become complementary, one developing as a manufacturing region, another an agricultural, one a mining district, and another a grazing land. Exchange of commodities becomes necessary, domestic and foreign commerce develops, and world relations soon grow out of these complementary conditions in the different geographic regions of the world."

"The study should then prepare the child to a sympathetic and intelligent interest in the different peoples of the world, leading to a broader and broader point of view and in the end to a greater citizenship. No subject in the elementary school curriculum can so appropriately present to the children the actual living conditions in the different parts of the world, and geography should take the responsibility of awakening and developing an intelligent and sympathetic interest in our larger national and international problems."

Geography in Business
"Present demand made upon the knowledge which pupils should gain in the geography class is much more pressing than it has ever been," said Mr. Brown. "In considering the three most vital connections between the graduate of our schools and his current contact with geography he outlined them as follows:

"1. A large number of American youths are entering into some business which deals with other parts of the earth or other parts of our own land. Great corporations, banks, and business houses are expanding their lines to include foreign trade. Certain banks have found it necessary to establish their own classes in geography so that their employees may have an adequate training in the fundamentals of this science. The preliminary consular reports of the Government spoke of the ignorance which

American business firms displayed towards their foreign trade. This ignorance, if not ignorance of the physical conditions of other lands probably accounts for the loss of foreign markets. The study of regional geography as now conceived will rectify the situation."

An Economic Factor
"2. The contact with world affairs which must easily involve every voter in the United States and demand from him an intelligent expression of his attitude towards other lands and other races is another line to be emphasized. The general ignorance among us of other races, engendered by a very natural conceit which is often substituted for knowledge, is a serious menace to the progress of the world. A proper study of peoples from the standpoint of their physiographic environment is the remedy."

Aid to Farm Knowledge
"The constant, direct contact of country boys and girls with their natural environment makes it possible for much of their study of geography to be based on actual out-of-door conditions," declared Professor Ridgeley. "The materials for concrete study of home geography are at hand, and the definite study of the home region and its relation to the towns of the locality give a clear idea of the economic relationships and the mutual co-operation necessary between people who live in the country and those who live in the city."

"Geography has much to do in interpreting the great industries of man. The teacher finds in the ordinary everyday experience of country life a background of first-hand knowledge of some of the basic industries which may be used in interpreting the industrial topics of geography for our own and other lands. The small farms and the methods of intensive agriculture in densely populated countries can be understood by making comparative studies of the requirements of dense rural populations in comparison with those of the immediate locality of the rural school."

Open Country Attractive
"The teacher of a rural school may have the pupils see that their school district is a region of production of raw materials for manufacture. Manufacturing and commerce are involved in making the corn or the cotton of the farms of the district transported to the railroad station and shipped to markets in other parts of the world or clothing in manufactured form. These concrete relationships based on first-hand knowledge of the pupils, make geography a living subject."

"The teacher of a rural school, if prepared to teach geography well, finds that the open country is an attractive place in which to unfold the thought of boys and girls to a whole some appreciation of the peoples of all the world and to show the manner in which these various peoples are today using their natural resources and in aiding other people, far away, to share their products."

INDUSTRIAL PHASE CLAIMS ATTENTION

Accomplishments in Factory Classes Told at Sessions on Harbor Trip

The Department of Immigrant Education met this morning at Hotel Pemberton, Boston Harbor, for an all-day conference on "Immigrant Education in Industries," under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Department of Education, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers. The trip down the harbor was made by the delegates on the Nantasket boat.

B. Preston Clark, vice-president of the Plymouth Cordage Company of Plymouth, was chairman of the morning session. George F. Quimby, industrial service secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, spoke on "The Development of Factory Classes in Massachusetts Up to Date" and several reports were given of investigations into factory class programs.

Among the other speakers were Miss Gertrude B. Brown, of the American Bosh Magneto Company of Springfield, Mass., on "A Large Textile City"; Thomas F. Powers, assistant superintendent of schools, Worcester, Mass., on "An Industrial Town," and Miss Caroline Whipple, New York State Department of Education, on "A City and Town With Diversified Industries." Miss Margaret J. Burnett, supervisor of immigrant education classes in Delaware, led a discussion on factory class programs.

Frank Cody, superintendent of schools of Detroit, Mich., spoke on "The Industrial Class Situation in Detroit."

Walter C. Winston, president of the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers, was chairman at the luncheon at Pemberton Inn. The speakers on the program this afternoon included William H. Bardsley, of the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.; M. J. Hamilton of factory 2, West Lynn works, General Electric Company; and George E. Manner, superintendent of the American Rubber Company, Cambridge, Mass. The general topic discussed by the speakers was "Persuading Employees to Enroll in Factory Classes." Francis A. Bagnall, superintendent of schools, Adams, Mass., was chairman.

LONG STEP FOR PEACE EXPECTED FROM WORLD CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

conomics with headquarters in Washington, D. C.; Jesse H. Newlon, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Col., in a report of research agencies told of activities in the publishing of questionnaires by the committee on research and the gathering of derivative statistics for the work of the Washington bureau, and Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., read a report on problems relating to rural school sanitation, lighting, ventilating and heating devices.

Association's Efforts for Promoting

Towner-Sterling Bill Told by Mr. Strayer

George D. Strayer, presenting the report of the Legislative Commission, said in part:

"The Legislative Commission has in accordance with the action taken by the National Education Association actively supported the Towner-Sterling Bill now pending in Congress during the past year. Two general conferences have been held in Washington with the representatives of other organizations who are supporting the education bill. They have unanimously agreed to work in co-operation with the association for the realization of our common purpose.

"Numerous meetings have been held in all parts of the country with audiences, both lay and professional, numbering hundreds of thousands, in which the program of the association for the establishment of a National Department of Education and for the granting of aid to the states from the Federal Government, for the removal of illiteracy, the Americanization of the foreign born, the training of teachers, the development of a program of physical education and health service, and the equalization of educational opportunities, has been presented by members of the commission, or by officers or members of the association.

Growth of Sentiment

"The support for the Towner-Sterling Bill has grown many fold during the past 12 months. It is to be regretted that the bill has been held in the committees of Congress awaiting the recommendations of the President on the organization of executive departments.

"Many senators and representatives have pledged their unqualified support to our program. In many states and congressional districts candidates for election this coming fall have at the request of friends of education indicated their position with respect to the bill. The reports as they come in to the National Education Association office are gratifying.

Voters Open-Minded

"Those who have opposed the measure on the ground that it provides for the centralization of the control or administration of our schools have found their appeal of little avail where intelligent voters have been willing to read the clearly expressed provisions of the bill. We call attention again to those provisions which state in the case of each appropriation authorized that the funds appropriated to the state shall be distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of said state in like manner as the funds provided by state and local authorities for the same purpose, and that the state and local educational authorities shall determine the courses of study, plans, and methods for carrying out the purpose of the bill within said state in accordance with the laws thereof.

Competent Advisory Board

"Section 17 of the bill, as now before Congress, providing for the creation of a National Council on Education to consult and advise with the Secretary of Education relating to the promotion and development of education in the United States, and providing further that the council shall be made up of the chief educational authority of each state designated to represent said state in the administration of the act, 25 educators representing the different interests in education, and 25 persons, not educators, interested in the result of education from the standpoint of the public, has been widely commented upon as providing the necessary advisory body, national in its scope, competent to co-operate with the Secretary of Education in the development of a truly national leadership.

Appropriations Increase

"The states and localities which provided no funds for vocational education 10 years ago are now, because of the interest aroused and aid provided by the national government, appropriating many times as much as is received from federal sources. There is literally no evidence in the history of federal aid for education that lends even the slightest support to those who argue that federal aid would result in local indifference or local failure to support education.

"The Towner-Sterling bill, developed as it was over a period of two years with the co-operation of the thoughtful leaders of all branches of our profession, presents a positive program for the improvement and development of public education in the United States.

"Good administration demands the organization of a Department of Education. There is at present no co-ordination of the of many agencies responsible for the educational activities carried on by the Federal Government. The promotion of education is at the present time a subordinate function scattered among seven of the ten executive departments of government. The duplication, overlapping and working at cross purposes, which is characteristic of the present situation, can be remedied only by means of the establishment of a single governmental agency dealing with education.

"The Federal Government appropriated for education for the year ending June 30, 1921, \$145,608,482. The United States Bureau of Education, commonly recognized as the one governmental agency providing for national leadership, had available for maintenance during the same year \$122,045,

states formed from the northwest territory.

"It was Massachusetts Cutler of Massachusetts who stood first and foremost in 1787 for the federal land-grants which made possible the State universities of our Middle West. It was a Senator from Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, who fought through three sessions of Congress for the legislation which, within a decade after its approval by President Lincoln in 1862, secured the establishment in every state of the Union of a "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," under national support but with complete State control.

Department Established

"It was a sun-brown son of Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, who fathered in the Senate the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by James A. Garfield in 1887, establishing a Federal Department of Education. It was Charles Sumner who said that, if he could have his way, he would place the head of the department of education in the President's Cabinet.

"It was another great Senator from Massachusetts, George F. Hoar, who in session after session urged Congress with cogent force to appropriate for the support of public schools throughout the country the national funds arising from the sale of public lands. It was the venerable and honored Senator Charles S. Page, of Vermont, whose name was first connected with the legislation which is known today as the Smith-Lever act, and also with the bill now known as the Smith-Hughes act which, passed with the complete and cordial support of the New England States, has been the nation's first great step toward the solution of the problem of vocational education.

"Notwithstanding all that has been so nobly wrought, there are unfinished tasks before us. No State today can be educationally self-sufficient. No American citizen, no matter what his color, what his occupation, or what the land of his birth, can, with safety to our social order be merely hands and feet to fetch and carry."

In Common People's Hands

Human destiny, to an extent never known before, is in the hands of the great masses of the people. The fundamental problem that now confronts us is to raise the common man not so much to a greater degree of skill and industrial efficiency as to those higher planes of thinking, feeling, and social action which the complexity and interdependence of life demand. This can be accomplished through education, and only through education. It was Horace Mann who said of any man who would claim the elevated rank of an American statesman that he must "speak, plan, labor, at all times and in all places for the culture and edification of the whole people."

"It is, therefore, most fitting and appropriate at this time and in this place that the National Education Association, in full accord with the ideals and the teachings of these illustrious sons of New England, reaffirm its sincere, devoted, and unqualified support of federal aid and federal recognition for public education as embodied in the Towner-Sterling bill now pending in the Sixty-seventh Congress."

International Association Proposed in Recommendations for 1923 Meeting

Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent for Maine, presenting the report of the committee on foreign relations, said in part:

"Your committee on foreign educational relations recognizes the tremendous influence which may grow from a world conference on education which this association has authorized for 1923 at such time and place as may be chosen. It also recognizes the magnitude of the undertaking. Already plans are maturing and widespread interest is manifested in the procedure. There is faith also in its timeliness and results. Only one who is directly connected with the movement can have an idea of the tremendous interest of the nations throughout the world, and the interest and co-operation of our own people for its success.

"In their struggles to overcome the handicap of four years of devastating war the nations recognize that today they are a community separated only by a few hours of time and a few miles of distance, touching elbows, borrowing household utensils, and visible furnishings like neighboring women from back door to back door and that in order to prosper and be happy they must live in peace with one another. Each must be actuated by the most intelligent and unselfish motives.

Acquaintance First Essential

"In order that this may prevail a knowledge of conditions, aims, hopes and motives must be known to each other and as children in the family of nations they must be brought up in such a way that they shall know each other well and shall be kindly in their ways one to another.

"The belief in education and its necessity for both the individual and groups of individuals as nations and as a world community is now a fundamental among all peoples. The knowledge which is of most worth to the world and the ultimate aims of education are universal and upon them all nations may stand as upon a common ground. Science, discovery, letters, music, art, history and the great virtues of faith, hope and charity form a universal language.

"Personal freedom and higher governmental efficiency are in direct ratio to the intelligence and understanding of the people. If it is true then the nations of the earth can come together for a discussion of the methods movements, processes, attitudes and fundamental principles of school organization and of education.

"The genius of this conference is to promote through education a better understanding among the nations, to determine those elements, principles, and attitudes which may be universally applied, and which will develop through our schools the spiritual values necessary to re-enforce the great work of the Conference on

at least two general session programs of the National Education Association in 1923 to addresses by prominent persons on subjects of world importance.

One of these sessions should come near the beginning and the other near the close of the National Education Association convention. The closing session should be devoted to a message and themes of good will among the nations with a note of universal peace and forward vision.

"2. The conference should cover two weeks beginning one week earlier than the National Education Association session proper and closing with the National Education Association.

"3. The first week may well be devoted to sub-conferences on special subjects or departments or phases of education which may be necessary to round out and approve the findings of the sub-conference. All plenary sessions should be open to the general public.

"4. It is proposed that at the beginning of the National Education Association session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education and to civilization of each of the nations interested.

"5. The invitation to the World Conference will be forwarded to the nations with whom we are near in touch with special information immediately upon the selection of the place of holding the 1923 meeting.

"6. It is planned that each nation shall present a brief account of educational progress in that country which shall constitute the basis for the general conference. This may be a part of the printed volume of the proceedings of the World Conference as a matter of historic and professional value.

"7. The National Education Association is expected there will come an International Education Association as a permanent organization which shall maintain touch with educational procedure throughout the world and the exchange of educational ideals.

"8. The invitation to the World Conference in form of organization with various departments and divisions which shall deal with specific phases of education.

"9. Such an association will not only bring the nations of the earth together but will create an international comradeship, wholesome and far-reaching. Such an association may well become a federated body with delegates from the numerous educational associations of the countries represented. Its meetings may occur at such stated intervals as to respect international comity. Committees may be formed for the study of world educational interests. Textbooks, courses of study, methods of instruction, educational philosophy, international civics, ethics, character education, exchange of teachers, little journeys, the question of illiteracy, universal education and others without end may be considered.

"10. The various educational organizations of all countries should participate. Your committee realizes that such an undertaking will require much work and perseverance, but it is within our possibilities. Moreover, this association of world character may co-operate with the score or more of organizations now doing a most commendable service in international fields and intensify their results.

"11. Out of this movement there will grow a greater uniformity of system of weights and measurements, monetary systems, and other things which will greatly enhance the understanding of students and scholars as of all peoples.

"12. World Clearing House

"There should be created along with the International Education Association a bureau of international research or world clearing house for education. This council should be made up of representatives selected by the principal teachers' associations of each country. It should be the duty of these representatives to keep in close touch with each other and to furnish the representatives of their countries copies of the results of various educational investigations that have taken place in their country. It should be a means of carrying a "concert of opinion" on important educational questions to all peoples.

"13. It is the recommendation of your committee on Foreign Relations that this organization be definitely constituted in the coming world conference on education, that the achievements made be carried on with benefit to the whole world. We realize that in order to do this the whole question of finances must be carefully studied and it would not, however, seem difficult since there could be no greater work accomplished by persons of means who wished to render a direct service to humanity.

"14. World Peace Expedition in 1920

"The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Educational Relations begs leave as a personal privilege to suggest that the National Education Association promulgate the idea of a World Peace Expedition in 1920, which will bring together the nations of the earth with their great contributions to education, commerce, society and government. The far distant date named recognizes the fact that many of the nations of the earth now struggling to free themselves from the handicap placed upon them by the great World War will by that time have recovered to such an extent and the financial conditions of the world be such that the undertaking of this character may be in order.

"15. In this exposition there should be portrayed in the buildings of the nations by art and architecture the history of the human family, centering around the exposition by the congress in which will be brought together the master musicians, the great artists, the leaders of thought of the whole world who would leave their contributions as a legacy to society. There should be portrayed also in pageant the achievements of the past and there could be symbolized the hopes and ideals of the future.

"16. The dynamic forces which make for peace or war are formed when the young are taught. The teacher, whether mother, priest or schoolmaster,

is the real maker of history, and the school will shape the destiny of tomorrow. It is fitting, therefore, that the educational forces of the world should join hands in sympathetic comradeship. Out of this movement may issue a feeling in which international hatreds shall cease and be replaced by a friendly competition for the betterment of mankind, securing for all men more equal opportunity and the removal of unjust discriminations against many people because of fortune, race or creed. It is the duty of the schools to see that the waters of the well of peace are kept pure."

Research Bureau Proposed to Eliminate Duplication of Effort in Collecting Data

Mr. Newlon, in urging the establishment of a research department in every state, added, if necessary, by the Towner-Sterling bill, said:

"So much attention is now being given to the study of all kinds of educational problems that the country is being flooded with questionnaires. Individuals and institutions in hundreds of localities are attempting to gather information on the same problem. This research work is all very valuable but because so many persons are trying to cover the same ground, questionnaires are becoming a great burden to school systems. The commission on research agencies has been working on the problem of how to eliminate the immense amount of duplication which is going on.

Organize for Central Efforts

"The commission held its second meeting at Chicago, April 20 and 21. Those present were: Jesse H. Newlon, Franklin Bobbitt, Thomas H. Briggs, B. M. Fuchlingham, C. P. Carey, J. W. Studebaker, Stuart A. Courie, Virgil E. Dickson, George Melcher, Frank G. Dickell, W. W. Ghelstein, and J. K. Norton. It considered methods by which this duplication of effort might be avoided, and decided to recommend that a body be organized to become responsible for sending out questionnaires on subjects for which information is desired. This would greatly reduce the number of requests received by school systems. The same body would also compile the material received. Any person then would know where to write to get, quickly, accurate, up-to-date information about any research problem.

"Therefore, this committee approves the recent establishment of the research department of the Association; it recommends that it gather a working library of educational information; that it be responsible for the gathering of information on current and future problems.

"One of the great problems which confronts the profession is the reduction of the lay public to the needs of the schools. The commission recommends that the association create a committee on publicity, with adequate funds at its disposal, that a correct impression of present-day educational ideals and needs may be placed before the public. The committee feels that a national department of education is essential to give the prestige necessary for the collecting and dissemination of educational information."

Report on Finances

Mr. Owen, in his report of the commission on sources of revenue, said:

LIBRARIANS AND TEACHERS CALLED ON TO CO-OPERATE

Education of Present Generation Depends on Harmony of These Agencies, Says Miss McConkey

No two other educational agencies are so closely akin as the public library and the public school, and in the earnest and immediate determination for co-operation between these two factors lies one of the most powerful sources for educational development in the present generation. Such was the substance of messages given by librarians at the meeting of the library department of the N. E. A. at the Boston Public Library this afternoon.

The pupils' contribution to the school library, effective co-operation between library and school, the library as a factor in Americanization through its opportunity to help the foreigner in his acquiring of American ideals and background, the daily newspaper in the public school—all these things were declared as important elements in educational advancement which can be best worked out through sympathetic and intensified co-operation between librarians and teacher.

More Co-operation Needed

Speaking on "Effective Co-operation Between the Public Library and the School," Miss Bertha McConkey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, Mass., said:

There is a good deal of co-operation already between these two agencies in certain favored fields. It is true, however, that this co-operation might everywhere be closer and more effective and that the libraries in the smaller cities and towns often are equipped too poorly to render such needed service to the schools. The children in these communities too often think of the library as a repository for story books rather than as a source of information. They know nothing of its resources and it never has become a positive factor in their lives.

On the whole, librarians seem to be more disturbed by this state of affairs than are teachers. It is evident that the rank and file of teachers should come into closer touch with the librarians of their communities that they may help in the solution of some of the problems.

On the other hand it would be well if every librarian were an active interested member of the National Education Association fully conversant with its aims and proceedings, for every librarian is a teacher, the effectiveness of whose work depends largely upon his knowledge of the trend of education. He must know what the schools and colleges of the world are doing and how and why they are doing it, or he cannot adequately meet the demands of his position.

The problem of effective co-operation between these two allied branches of public service is very real and important and should receive the earnest attention of librarians, school superintendents and teachers everywhere. It would be well if every superintendent of schools should arrange for at least one meeting each year between the

replaced by a friendly competition for the betterment of mankind, securing for all men more equal opportunity and the removal of unjust discriminations against many people because of fortune, race or creed. It is the duty of the schools to see that the waters of the well of peace are kept pure."

The Committee on Sources of Revenue was appointed in 1920 in Salt Lake City. In planning its work, it soon came to the conclusion that the scope of investigations were so vast and comprehensive that a trained expert was needed, one who could devote all his time to the work and avoid the difficulties of a teacher committee, working in spare moments.

And so did the committee recommend the Des Moines conference in 1921. We urged that the National Association establish a research department in general offices at Washington, D. C., headed by a director of revenue, trained in statistics and economics. It was recommended that this department take over the problem of school revenues, and such other allied problems as the department deemed advisable.

"The committee, in co-operation with the secretary of the association, set about to get a competent director, resulting in the selection of John K. Norton of Washington, D. C., a trained teacher under such men as Cubberly and a thinker along economic lines that makes him exceedingly valuable in this capacity. That the selection was a happy one is best seen in a review of Mr. Norton's work since he took office last March.

Foundation for Valuable Data

"He has published articles in the Journal, and laid the groundwork for a real department of research which is organizing and investigating specific subjects of school finance and revenue, and he has started the machinery for collecting data, publishing it and later putting it in permanent book form which will constitute a unique outline of economic theory and practice in the secondary schools of America.

"The net gain, therefore, has been the change from desultory committee meetings of men engaged in diverting professional activities, grudgingly devoting a pittance of their left-over time, to a definite department in Washington, equipped in fine offices with a salaried, full-time director and a corps of assistants engaged in the one task of studying and reporting sources of school revenue.

"The old committee has proved of value to the director and recommends that it be continued by the national association as an advisory and consulting body, and to continue its work on the collection and dissemination of educational information."

This, with the other reports read at the meeting, were accepted without change.

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This great mass of unassimilated citizenry is looked upon as a menace to the country's safety in war times; and as a menace to the country's government in peace times.

Since the Federal Government controls immigration and the Constitution guarantees freedom of movement between the states, a State has no authority over the number of aliens which cross its boundaries. Seventy-four per cent of the foreign-born population in the United States is within 100 miles of the Canadian border. It is necessary, therefore, that the speakers, "The problem is national, both from the point of view of

the community by the school and the library steadily is increasing, but the thoughtful will not complain of mounting costs if these great educational agencies serve more people yearly and serve them better. The time is ripe for concerted effort on the part of teachers and librarians to the end that unnecessary duplication of effort, equipment and space may be avoided in the true interests of economy and improved service. These N. E. A. conferences afford the best possible opportunity for mutual discussion and enlightenment. They are markedly cooperative in spirit and each year they are bringing us nearer the ideal inter-charge that is of course, the best that is our ultimate goal.

Daily Newspaper Favored

Courses in newspaper reading in the schools as one of the greatest aids to modern education was advocated by O. S. Rice, state supervisor of school libraries of Madison, Wis., in his article on "The Daily Newspaper in the School."

"It is close to the truth to say that the newspapers are the greatest single influence on the course of events which are determined by public opinion," he said.

Every day 33,000,000 copies of daily newspapers are sold to the people of the United States and the influence of Thomas Jefferson is often quoted as having said, "If I had to choose between a government without newspapers and a government without a government, I should prefer the latter."

Parallel with the great service of newspapers run the possibilities for doing harm. Power can be applied destructively as well as constructively. The itch for "scoops" detracts from the reliability of the daily press. Someone has said that the newspaper is a machine with having the last word, now they are even more concerned to have the first word. Notwithstanding this and other adverse influences the great majority of news articles and items in newspapers are reliable and the editorials as a rule are written to promote worthy objectives. Of course, newspapers are of course much less true than of others while on the other hand, it is decidedly an understatement of the merits of some of them.

Would Improve Readers

Owing to the immense influence of newspapers their faults are of great public concern. To protect society against the evils of "colored" news, suppression of important news, and the cunning propaganda of headlines, cartoons and sensational news, employed for wrongfully influencing the readers various remedies have been proposed.

Discussion of this subject almost invariably takes the form of what can be done to improve the newspapers, that is not even half the problem. That can be done to improve the readers as well as the newspapers. Improving the readers as such will lead to improvement in the newspapers. For in the end, the quality of the public determines the quality of the press.

Here the schools can do a service of vital importance to society. By training young people to be intelligent and discriminating readers of daily newspapers, much will be done to increase the good results of newspaper reading to a maximum, and to reduce undesirable effects to a minimum.

To do this will require that the daily newspaper shall come regularly to the school, and that the school shall give a comprehensive course in newspaper reading as given in the upper grades and in the high school.

If the school is to prepare for life, as educators have for decades affirmed, and now assert more emphatically than ever, then the daily newspaper should come to every school with pupils far enough advanced to read it, and lessons on the newspaper should be given to the end that the people may be trained to ascertain the truth, relating to the times in which they live, that is, the truth which is necessary to make and keep them free.

"The best bargainer of the library is the desire and the ability of its staff to co-operate with individuals, institutions, and organizations," said Mrs. Edward Carter of Fort Arthur, Texas, discussing "The Spirit of Library Service." This co-operation plus the conviction that the library principles are fundamentally the same as the principles of the human mind, the things of the past, the present, and the future, will determine the spirit of quality of library service."

RETURN OF PATENTS NO DRIVE ON FRAUD

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Discussing the action of President Harding in ordering the chemical foundation to return the German patents purchased from the alien property custodian during the Wilson Administration, Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, said today it cannot be classed as a part of the Administration's anti-raid campaign nor is it in any sense political. It is the property now held by the chemical foundation, returned, it will take the same status as other German property in the hands of the Government. It has been the policy of the Administration since peace was declared to issue licenses for the use of formulas, copyrights and trademarks, only after consultation with and on the authority of the former German owners. American licensees have been taken care of by insertion of clauses in their contracts which would protect them in case the patent properties were returned to the former owners before the patent expired.

TEACHERS WILL CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER CITIZENSHIP LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

equity to the states and safety to the nation.

In the belief that such conditions can be remedied only by education, the convention showed its clear intention to press for such legislation as will make possible prompt action by education.

To facilitate the dissemination of information leading to the desired legislation the convention considered the co-ordination of research agencies throughout the country. With its own newly-established research department at Washington as a nucleus, the National Education Association expects to unite these agencies as a powerful aid to its plan of developing a higher and more intelligent order of citizenship for the Nation.

RADICAL CHANGES URGED IN TEACHING ADULT IMMIGRANTS

TEACHERS' TRAINING WIDELY DISCUSSED

Native Talents Are Developed by Study and Perfected by Experience

"Three factors contribute to the accomplished teacher, natural aptitude, training, experience. We still hear much of the born teacher, but in teaching as in all other callings native talent is developed by study and perfected by experience. Teaching is an art in which skill is to be acquired rather than a science in which knowledge is to be gained." With this characterization of the teaching profession David Felmley, president of the Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., prefaced his report on the course of study for teachers' colleges at the final session of the National Council of Education in Wentworth Institute Wednesday afternoon. He continued:

As a basis for the teacher's training there should be a liberal high school education with chief emphasis upon English, the natural sciences, and the social sciences, with due attention to music, drawing and handwork.

The program of the teachers' college should provide a preliminary survey of the school, of its aim and organization, of the work to be accomplished in the primary, intermediate, grammar grades and high school. It should provide a study of how children learn, and a study of the theory of teaching, of classroom procedure as observed in superior teachers.

Subjects For School Study
A study of the school, its structure and administration as the organized instrument of education should include questions of classification and promotion, the school program, school discipline and incentives, ethical training within the organization, and school hygiene. Further, there should be an inquiry into educational aims and the function of the various studies, school exercises, appliances and features of school life as factors in the development of the child and the realization of our school ideal.

Other training courses deemed necessary by Mr. Felmley were a study of the history of education, additional practice in the school room arts, rural studies, and the observation and discussion of skillful teaching. "Through personal contact with superior teachers, men and women of fine personality, of high character and consecration, the young teacher may be stimulated to a resolute endeavor to attain the highest, possible excellence," he said. "In spite of all that may be done to indoctrinate the young teacher with correct ideals and plans of action, so powerful is the idea of imitation that his school room practice in each subject will be determined chiefly by the actual practice of the teacher of that subject."

In her report for the committee on

the status of the American woman teacher, Miss Anna Laura Force, Denver, Colo., said, in part:

The nineteenth-century movement of the expansion of economic and professional activities of women outside domestic limits coincided with the development and expansion of the public schools. Women in large numbers became teachers as teachers in large numbers were needed; because of social tradition of the relation of women and children; most of all because the service of women could be procured more cheaply than that of men. So the rapid increase of women teachers in elementary and secondary schools may be ascribed to low standards of compensation. The theory of democracy would seem to demand a place for the woman teacher, but not a place for the exclusion of men.

Equal pay for equal work does not affect a few men teachers only. This is a question of economics wide, deep, and far reaching. Woman has proved in the last generation that she is not inferior to man. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Eventually, wage will be regulated by the law of supply and demand.

In the old days a well bred and well educated woman could teach and she could do nothing else. Nowadays many professions are open to her and the professions bid fair to rival teaching.

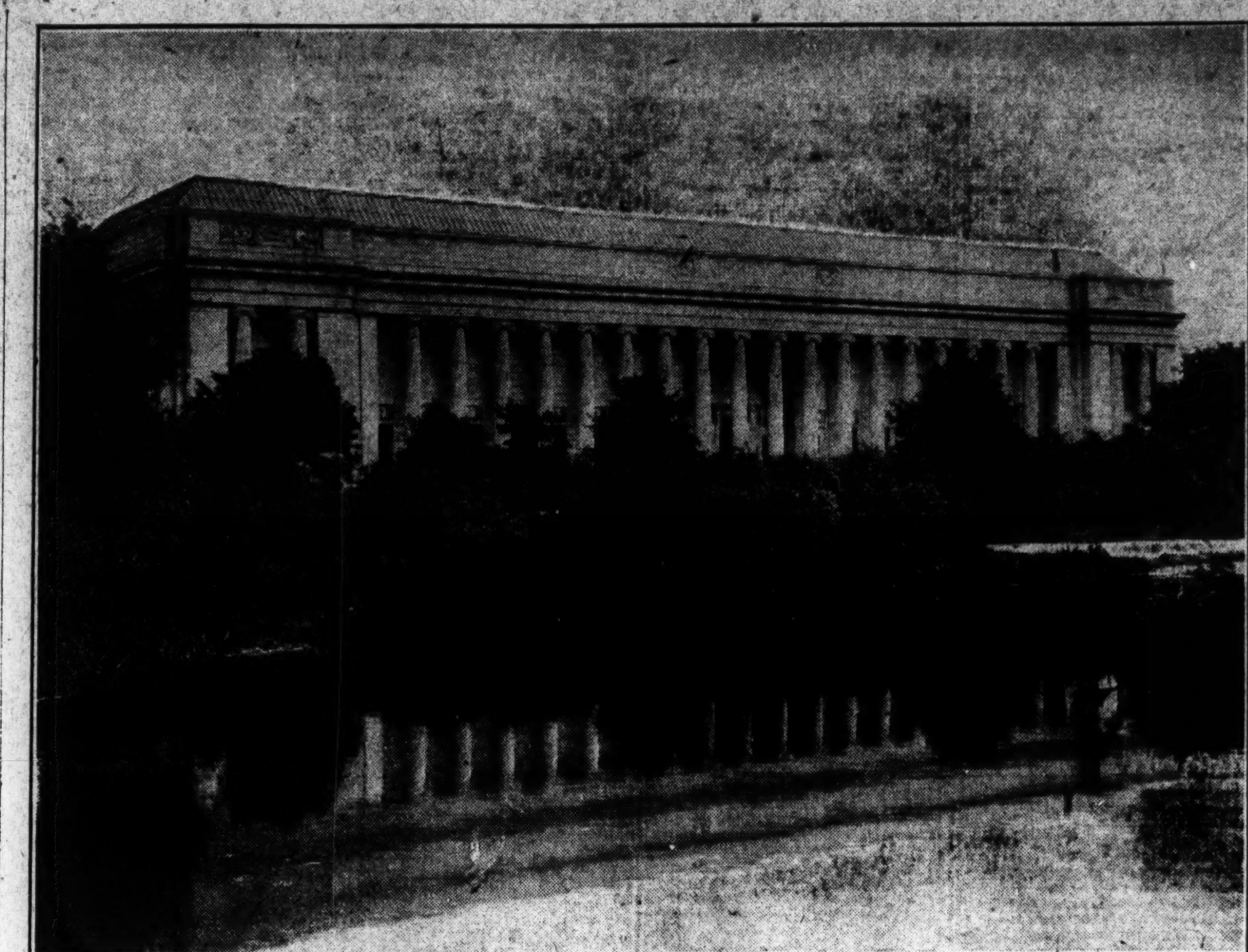
Owing to the great number of women employed in public school teaching, the wide territory over which they are scattered, the inadequate preparation of most of them, the short period of service characteristic of the professional life of a teacher, it is difficult to maintain a thoroughly well organized professional consciousness expressing itself in recognition of professional ideals and in a code of professional ethics.

All educational work must be expert service. The teacher deals with the personal and social value of truth. Besides adequate scholarship, superior attitudes and ideals must be added. The former is transmitted by pedagogical technique, the latter by personal influence through unconscious methods.

Rural Teacher Real Problem
Many of the women, also men, now teaching in the public schools of the United States never have had any professional training in preparation for teaching. Preparation required in most urban schools is two years beyond the high school. In rural communities frequently less than high school education is accepted.

The rural teacher is the real problem when the status of the American woman teacher is considered, due to inexperience and lack of preparation. Reorganization of state systems will be the only means of bringing about better administration whereby rural schools may receive the same consideration as city schools. Legislation and revision of taxation laws seem to be the only remedy.

Miss Adelaide Steele Baylor, federal agent for home economics, presided at the report of the committee on vocational education. Discussing the part time school system in Los Angeles, Cal., Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of schools there, said the object of the training is the teaching of citizenship and health, along with subjects related to the occupations being pursued by the students. "As a result," she said, "we create better citizens



Evans Memorial Wing of Boston Museum of Fine Arts
Educators in Boston for National Education Association Convention This Week Are Urged by Museum's Board of Trustees to Avail Themselves of All Privileges Accorded Visitors. The Museum Group Is on Huntington Avenue

and better workers, and make the life of the child in industry fuller and more worth-while to himself and his community."

Miss Anna A. Kloss, state supervisor of teacher training in Massachusetts stated that in every community where continuation schools have been established, the employers had, without exception, given their co-operation; that while at times the home has been reluctant to sacrifice the wages of the boy or girl, there had been little objection after the home realized the benefits of the training.

Statistics were presented by Miss Baylor to show that while boys and girls between 14 and 17 years of age contribute more than \$4,500,000,000 annually to society in wage earnings, the total educational expense for them under the Federal Vocational Education Act was, in 1917-18, less than \$12,000,000.

L. N. Hines, president of the Indiana Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., was named chairman of a committee to investigate visual education. Others appointed to this committee were Susan M. Dorsey, Thomas W. Butcher, William C. Bagley, and Oscar T. Corson. Thomas W. Butcher was made chairman of a committee to study training of teachers in service, of which J. M. Quinn and Anna Laura Force also are members.

At the request of Miss Baylor Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education in Massachusetts, was made chairman of the committee on vocational education. Miss Baylor will remain executive secretary of the committee.

EDUCATOR TALKS ON SOCIALIZATION

Co-operation of Whole Human Race Predicted by Mr. Moore

"The organization of labor unions, the enormous trusts of business interests, religious denominations, lodges, federations and other organized associations are steps forward in socialization, but it is still 'group individualism' of organized effort to promote the interests and ideas of certain classes, sometimes at the expense of other classes," R. C. Moore, secretary of the Illinois association, told the convention of teachers.

"Nevertheless, these associations suggest the idea and inspire the hope that some day we shall discover the great common interests of all humanity, and that all the human race shall then co-operate harmoniously to promote these common interests. If the greatest advantage is to be gained, teachers of large and small communities must co-operate through state and national organizations," he continued.

Miss Sara H. Fahey of the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn discussed "The Classroom Teacher as Factor in Educational Progress." "The Elimination of the Inefficient Teacher" was the topic chosen by Miss Ethel M. Gardner, president of the department of classroom teachers, linking in her talk an idea which has been particularly stressed throughout the convention. Miss Mildred Miller of the Teachers College, Columbia University, led in the general discussion of problems relating to the department.

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TEACHERS AT YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—School teachers from all parts of Connecticut are gathering at Yale University this week for the nineteenth summer school under the auspices of the state board of education. Last year, when the Yale buildings were used for the first time, there were about 600 teachers present. This year there will be 1000 or more.

BETTER TEXTBOOKS DEMAND OF AUTHOR

Dr. Driggs Says Political Pull Rather Than Fitness Is Selection Rule

The declaration that some textbooks are sold to municipalities merely with the intention of "milking the public" was made by Dr. Howard R. Driggs, author and lecturer of New York City at the meeting of the Department of Educational Publications at the State House, Boston, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Driggs spoke on "Keeping Pace With Nation-Wide Demands for Reorganization of Elementary School Course of Study" and urged his audience to make an effort to put better textbooks before the public. Dr. Driggs said:

In the frantic effort of book publishers to keep pace with the rapidly reorganizing course of study, publishers have subjected our school systems to a blizzard of books. It is a very grave question whether this storm of printed pages will not eventually stop the wheels of educational progress—if, in some measure, it has not already done so.

How, you ask. Principally in three ways. First, by substituting reading for thinking; second, by smothering the curriculum with hurriedly written, time-wasting texts; third, by piling up burdens on the school budget till it breaks.

Waste of Effort And Funds
Much of the disrespect for books comes from the books themselves. In the race to keep up with recent kaleidoscopic changes in education, publishers have been pouring out a multiplicity of "half-baked" books. These thoughtlessly prepared, unteachable texts have been thrust upon the schools to the distress of the teachers and pupils alike. The result has been a deplorable waste not only of teaching and study effort, but of school funds.

In face of the serious financial stringency through which our schools are passing just now it is demanded that this question be faced fearlessly. To what extent is this stringency caused by wasteful methods in textbook making and book buying? Publishers, as well as teachers, are

most vitally concerned in the answer to this question. They are even more deeply interested in the solution of another question which naturally springs out of the one just propounded: What practical measures can be taken to prevent the production of ill-prepared, unteachable texts?

Textbooks we must have. Only the very best are good enough. It may be to get these we must still continue to go through the wasteful process of intensely competitive selection which results too often not in "the survival of the fittest," but rather the selection of those with the best political pull. But our hope is the real merit will come eventually to its own. And to further such merit we propose for consideration the following protective preliminary requirements:

Textbook Requirements

1. Camouflaged texts are hereby taboo—the real author's name must hereafter appear on the cover.

2. Tangent texts are likewise to be given little or no consideration. The book must fit sensibly into the course of study.

3. Duplication of subject matter under new headings is not to be allowed. Each new line of work must stand on its own ground.

4. Authors are to be asked to submit with all texts for children answers to their own questions and to work out the exercises they propose, and further to stand ready to demonstrate the practicability of the lessons.

5. Texts must be written in clear, correct and convincing English.

If some such requirements as these were made, the result would be a scrapping of thousands of useless texts that now burden our schools and a protection of the time and money of teachers and pupils against the blizzard of poorly prepared books that are robbing us not only of money but time and the truest educational training.

Other speakers were Charles H. Seaver, manager, educational department, MacMillan Company, New York City, on "After-War Recovery in the Textbook Publishing Business," and Edgar D. Hellweg, manager, educational department, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., on "Unsafe Economies in Textbook Making." Discussions were led by Charles Swain Thomas, editor, educational department, Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, and George W. Ohler, Chicago manager, University Publishing Company, Chicago.

PAYSON SMITH'S LEADERSHIP CALLED BIG ASSET TO STATE

Mr. Crabtree Refers to Commissioner as Outstanding Figure in Educational Field

"Dr. Payson Smith is one of the outstanding leaders of education in the United States," asserts J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, in reviewing educational radio. It should provide for a study of school buildings from the standpoint of use and long-time economy. It should make adequate provision for the development of a thoroughly trained, democratically organized teaching force. It should provide for a wise legislative policy in each state and in the nation.

"It should define as definitely as possible the interest and the responsibility of locality, state and nation for maintaining educational enterprises of various kinds and should indicate measures and means for meeting that responsibility. It should be well balanced, comprehensive and genuinely representative of the best educational thought of the time.

RECEPTION HELD AT ART MUSEUM

Educators Visiting Boston Are Shown Its Choice Collections

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in which the Department of Music Education held its meeting this afternoon and yesterday, and where the American School Citizenship League met Monday afternoon, is on Huntington Avenue. The trustees of the museum, assisted by Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association, holding its convention in Boston this week, held a reception in the museum last night for delegates and visiting teachers in Boston for the convention sessions.

The museum is a permanent public exhibition of original works of art of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Orient, and modern Europe and America, supplemented by reproductions of others. It is supported wholly by private gifts and managed by a board of trustees, including representatives of Harvard University, the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the city of Boston and the State of Massachusetts, acting through a numerous staff and with the co-operation of visiting and advisory committees of citizens. About 300,000 people visit it annually.

The museum possesses the most important collection of Chinese and Japanese art ever gathered under one roof. Its collection of Indian art is unrivaled in America. The classical collection contains the so-called Throne of the Fifth Century B. C., with its counterpart, the Ludovisi throne in Rome, a unique monument of Greek art. The Egyptian collection contains the state relief of Mycerinus and his wife, builder of the third pyramid, 2500 B.C., the chief piece of Egyptian sculpture outside of Egypt. The collection of pictures contains, beside important examples of all the foremost European schools, interesting portraits from the colonial and revolutionary periods in America.

National Education Association delegates have been invited by the trustees of the museum to avail themselves of all the privileges granted visitors, including that of the restaurant in the basement.

VISITING TEACHER DISCUSSION TOPIC

Specialists in This Field Cover Every Aspect of Subject

The many aspects of the work of visiting teachers was the subject for discussion at the meeting of the National Association of Visiting Teachers and Home and School Visitors in Boston University this afternoon. Eight addresses, covering every phase of the subject, comprised the program. Miss Jane Culbert, staff executive of visiting teachers of the Public Education Association, New York City, presided.

Miss Elizabeth Hile of Boston, opened the meeting with a consideration of "The Visiting Teacher in High School Work." Other addresses were: "An Experiment with First Graders," by Miss Edith M. Everett, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Types of Maladjusted School Children," by Jessie L. Louderback, New York City; "The Visiting Teacher in Connection with a Grading Experiment," by Miss Emily B. Leonard, Red Bank, N. J.; "The Visiting Teacher in the Rural Community," by Miss Norma Tibbitts, former visiting teacher in Billings County, North Dakota; "The Value of an Exhibit," by Jessie Fenimore, Chicago, Ill.; and "Getting Community Co-operation," by Miss Edith Briggs, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHNSON MEASURE MEETS OPPOSITION

Immigrant Education Declared to Be Misplaced in Department of Labor

Putting itself on record in favor of having all immigrant education under public school authority instead of under the United States Department of Labor, the Department of Immigrant Education of the National Education Association, meeting at the High School of Commerce on Louis Pasteur Avenue yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution which it will seek to have presented by the committee on resolutions of the National Education Association at the regular business meeting of that association tomorrow morning.

The resolution is aimed against that feature of the Johnson bill, now pending in Congress, which would place immigrant education under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Labor. This bill appropriates money for immigrant education but gives the Department of Labor distributive powers.

The Department of Immigrant Education of the National Education Association intends that the education of the immigrant is purely an educational affair and not one in which Labor is directly concerned. The resolution reads:

The Department of Immigrant Education advocates strongly the establishment and maintenance of an educational organization adequate to deal with the problem of immigrant education in every state wherein the problem is found. The work should be conducted under public school authority and the Nation, the State, and the local community, all three, should share in the expense entailed. This department favors strongly federal legislation based upon this principle. Trained teachers, skilled leaders, financial support sufficient to furnish these are the impelling needs. These are the factors that must be supplied if the initial step in the Americanization process is ever to be taken. Intelligent citizenship is the goal. Public education has no more important obligation.

President Is Re-elected

At the annual election of officers William C. Smith, supervisor of immigrant education of the state department of education, New York, was re-elected president. Miss Margaret J. Burnett, supervisor of immigrant classes for the State of Delaware was elected secretary, and Miss Lillian P. Clark of the State Board of Education at Columbus, O., was elected treasurer. There were elected to the executive committee Miss Elizabeth Woodward of the New York State Board of Education; Miss Stella W. Jones, of the State Department of Education, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Mary I. O'Donnell, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Ella Thorngate, supervisor of immigrant education for the Board of Education, of Omaha, Neb.; C. L. Hewitt of Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas F. Power of Worcester, Mass.; Dr. A. E. Jenks of Minneapolis, Minn.; John J. Mahoney, supervisor of Americanization for the State of Massachusetts, and R. C. Deming, of Connecticut who was made chairman.

Albert Shiels of Teachers College, New York, addressing the department, said there must be a radical change in teaching the adult immigrant. Formerly he was taught in the same way as the child; the whole program of education was based on the child's point of view. The new education must be based on the needs of the adult.

Gaps Found in Theory

Dr. Frank P. Graves, commissioner of education for the State of New York said:

In this country we have embarked on a policy that is absolutely unique in the history of civilization, and have determined to give to each and every one of our children the best education he can possibly utilize. We have done this deliberately, despite the gloomy predictions of all other nations, in the firm belief that it will not only produce the most intelligent and developed of the individual, but will best promote the welfare of society by enabling it to secure the benefit of all its human resources. According to this policy, we hold that every one should be offered the training that will best suit his educational needs.

But there are striking gaps in our American theory when we come to deal with those past the compulsory age, whom, in contrast to the others, we may consider as adults.

If there is any function of education that requires attention, it should be made possible to carry it out under public auspices. Every child, every adult education must be provided by evening or day classes by long or short courses, and through training adapted to the abilities, interests and needs of the person not now provided for in the public system. And this must be done, not at the expense of the training of children under 14, but through a separate and distinct appropriation for the purpose. Neither phase of our public education can be neglected.

EDUCATORS INVITED TO PEACE LUNCHEON

The executive committee of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, has extended invitations to members of the international relations committee of the National Education Association and other officials of that organization to attend luncheon at the Copley-Piazza Hotel, tomorrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and chairman of the executive committee of the World Peace Foundation, will preside. The principal speaker will be Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts, and a member of the board of trustees of the World Peace Foundation.

BOAT TO BE RESTORED

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 5 (Special).—The Commissioner of Light-houses at Washington has issued orders restoring the North Jetty buoy in Newburyport harbor, which was discontinued March 24, 1922. The decision follows a request for the buoy made by local fishermen through Congressman Andrew.

SQUARE DEAL IS DEMANDED FOR MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Growth and Value of Courses Emphasized—Proper Training of Teachers Essential to Good Results

"A square deal for music in the public schools," was the plea of Dr. John R. Kirk, president of the State Teachers College at Kirksville, Mo., in speaking before the Department of Music Education of the National Education Association at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon. "Why should one educational subject have preference over another?" Dr. Kirk asked, and declared his opinion that music should receive much more time than even most music teachers advocate in both elementary and high schools the country over. The Revere High School Glee Club, composed of 26 high school boys, sang a number of songs for the meeting to illustrate the results of proper vocal training.

Record of Progress

Dr. Kirk spoke especially of the need of music in the elementary rural schools, and of the progress which has been made in this teaching during recent years. "When, in 1897, I went to Washington, D. C., and was taken about from school to school to hear the pupils sing, it was considered quite a novelty," he said. "But in 1915 I visited the schools over a large section of Utah, and found there no such changes, showing the development and spread of the idea. Music will be taught eventually in all schools throughout the country, but this will not come all at once, but gradually, section by section, and I believe it will be many years before every school teaches music."

Dr. Kirk referred especially to vocal teaching in schools, and stressed the need of proper preparation of teachers for this work. Teachers of music, even in the elementary rural schools, should be trained specialists in this subject, he pointed out, and strongly advocated the method of supervision of singing which has already been in use in the most remote schools. "The teacher of music is not necessarily a good teacher of arithmetic, and vice-versa," he said. "We must realize that a person who is proficient in one subject may not be in another, and not try to find people who can teach all subjects with equally good results."

Experimental Method Employed

Dr. Kirk told of the development of music in the State Teachers' College work being conducted there in rural teaching. A model rural school was erected on the campus some years ago, he said, and rural children brought each day from some distance to attend, with the result that many improvements in rural teaching were discovered. Dr. Kirk also emphasized the need of suitable auditoriums in schools of the smaller towns and cities for singing and other exercises, and in this connection took the opportunity to condemn the acoustics of Mechanics Hall in Boston.

"I would not say this," he asserted, "if it were not equally true of nearly

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Rare Gobelin Tapestries
on Exhibition in Vienna

Vienna, May 25 (Special Correspondence)—Some hundred or more Gobelin tapestries, from the famous collection of the Hapsburgs, are now on exhibition in the Belvedere Palace in Vienna, and will remain there during the summer months. They form part of a treasure which can be compared only to those in the Royal Palace in Madrid and in the Gobelin Museum in Paris.

German Film Market
Slight in America

NEW YORK, July 3 (Special Correspondence)—Where is the anti-German film panic of yesterday? Scarcely 12 months ago there was a great to-do in Hollywood, Times Square, and cinema way stations. The Actors Equity was hurling its phalanxes upon Washington, demanding a tariff on foreign moving pictures that would be virtually prohibitive. The American Legion was spreading its wings against exhibitors here and there who booked productions made in Germany. Producers were preparing to move their plants to Unter den Linden. Only the public remained relatively placid.

Today a great peace broods over the Equity, the producers continue grinding out miles of celluloid in their American factories, the Legion has beaten its bayonets into radio tools. The public remains placid as before. Meanwhile, along the curbstone of Broadway, weary-looking gentlemen in last year's hats, try to think up names of possible buyers of German films who have not already been approached unsuccessfully. Scarcely a broker is to be found in the trade who has not from one to a score of prints on hand, willing to sell them for enough to replace the shoes he has worn out in trying to dispose of them. It's a depressing sight, all brought about by ignoring the ancient and honorable adage that one swallow does not make a summer.

There were, it is true, several birds. "Du Barry" burst upon the jaded eyes of movie habitués as a delightful novelty. Closely following came "Henry VIII," with Jennings' unusual impersonation of the merry monarch. A hiatus ensued. "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" renewed the belief that there was something to these Germans, but when the accounts were cast it developed that apparently more people had talked about it and wished it well than had paid to see it. Came "The Golem," in a genre similar to "Caligari," and New York with its large Jewish population supported it for a long run, but as it moved westward it slumped. Several other failures followed, and then the first unequivocal German success, "Danton." That completed the list of "money-makers" except for "The Loves of Pharaoh," which promised well but has yet to meet the ultimate test, the reception through the country at large.

Scattered over nearly two years there have been just these four big successes among the moving pictures imported from Germany, as against great numbers that have not even seen the light of the projection machine. There are scores in the New York customs, upon which the consignees will not even risk the cent-a-foot duty. To this condition two factors have contributed about equally.

The first is, that German films are made primarily for home consumption. As with American pictures, the export business is regarded as a by-product. The German taste in entertainment—the European taste for that matter—is far from that of the American audiences. Horror is in great demand. It has been said by observers in this country that the screen has developed a taste for the violent, but the widest imaginings of Griffith are tame and subdued beside the popular exhibitions in Berlin.

Out of this has grown the other difficulty. Importers have lacked the faith in their own product to spend the money required to put their pictures into proper shape to be shown to American buyers. Titles are literally and badly translated. Scenes which would never be permitted by American censors are not deleted. The raw, crude film is seen at its worst, and, naturally, the faults are the most predominant feature to the casual spectator, who is not versed in the alchemy of editing and retitling.

Yet, even with careful editing, it is hard to infuse into German produc-

Among the most costly tapestries in the present exhibition are "The Adoration of the Magi," "Rebecca at the Well," Abraham and Lot Dividing the Land of Jordan," and a Baldachin.

"The Adoration of the Magi" belongs to the Netherlands school. The artist is unknown but it was most probably worked at Brussels in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"Rebecca at the Well," and "Abraham and Lot Dividing the Land of Jordan," belong to the second quarter of the sixteenth century. The tapestries bear the mark of the Brussels manufactory and the monograms of two famous weavers, Peter von Aalst and William Pannemaker. The borders also indicate that a third artist took part in the work, Bernard van Orly, who painted many beautiful pictures for Emperor Charles V.

The baldachin is a particularly fine specimen of the work done at Brussels in the sixteenth century. In the center Pluto and Persephone are enthroned. Four medallions at the corners represent the four seasons. On the left hand column is the date, 1555.



A Baldachin of the Sixteenth Century

tions the qualities desired by American patrons. In their historical or misnamed "costume" productions, directors like Lubitsch are at their best. In stories of modern life, the idiom of social usage is so different from that of the United States that the result is a caviare flavor, not appreciated by the general.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation made heroic efforts to market a series of German moving pictures successfully, but has abandoned the project, and will import in future only one or two a year made by Lubitsch. First National is losing interest in them. These were the most successful imports. As a consequence, anyone overcome by a yearning to own a movie of his own can satisfy the desire by producing a small banknote on Times Square and whispering his desire to any passing breeze. His problem will then be to avoid the rush.

Books and Bookmen

THE position of Sir Rider Haggard in letters is unique. His recently published "The Virgin of the Sun" marks a career of more than 50 books, all of which pleased a large audience. Naturally he has had his detractors. That old doggerel of protest which ends

Where the Rudyard came from Kipling
And the Haggards cease no more

is familiar to most readers. But it is quite unfair. Sir Rider Haggard has never posed as an exalted literary figure. His aim has always been to create a theme that would absorb the attention of his readers and he has done so by formulating and bringing to perfection a new type of fiction. The luxuriance of his imagination has resulted in such sheer romance that his premises and locales must be accepted wholly at their face value. In other words, the reader must enter a new land, a mysterious land which is sometimes laid in the dark heart of Africa where the immortal queen, Ayesha—first known as She—rules a people that are not of this world. Sir Rider Haggard has created an entire world and done it in the most realistic manner. The reader undoubtedly knows while he is reading "She," for instance, that the whole thing is absurd, preposterous and impossible, but, at the same time, he will be bound to wish that it might be true, that there might be such a land and such people. And this is one of the tests of true romance—to arouse desire and sustained absorption in the reader.

While Sir Rider Haggard is manifestly a romanticist, he is, at the same time, a lawyer, a member of the English Parliament and a political economist who is regarded as an authority on immigration and agricultural problems. Since 1875, when a 19-year-old boy he went to South Africa as the secretary of Sir H. Bulwer, Sir Rider Haggard has been connected, sometimes in more than one capacity, with the British Government. When he is not serving as master of the high court of the Transvaal, investigating the Salvation Army in the United States with a view to establishing its posts in South Africa, making reports of agricultural conditions in England, traveling about the world on Dominion Royal Commission or serving on the Unemployed Labor Commission, Sir Rider Haggard spends his time farming and gardening on his estate in Norfolk. In other words, his life is an extremely varied and busy one and his wide range of knowledge and interests must aid in the realism with which he garbments his romances. Indeed, his romances must be, more or less, a relief and safety valve for his exceedingly practical mind. Perhaps one of the remarkable things about Sir Rider Haggard is the volume of work which he has given the world in spite of his many interests. His easy and fluent style, which is impeded apparently not at all by his governmental work, remains one of his chief virtues as an author of romances. "The Virgin of the Sun," his latest, will be discovered to be as engrossing a mystery romance as any that he has done although, of course, it does not rise above "She" and the Allan Quatermain stories.

Robert Frost, the first to hold the Fellowship of Creative Art at the University of Michigan, has given such satisfaction both to students and faculty that, although the fellowship was established with the plan of appointing a different man each year, if desirable, and a representative of a different art, he is to return another year. The university is anxious to see the full fruition of various plans which Mr. Frost has initiated, and he is also glad of the opportunity of carrying on the experiment further. He says: "I have some ideas for making it more successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a

success, because if it works here it will work all over the country—and I think that would be a good thing."

One of his plans is to form all people interested in writing into groups to meet at his house afternoons or evenings to read and talk. There would be no credit given for their work. As participation would be purely voluntary, only those really interested would attend. He also hopes to systematize the demands upon time and strength, to allow him more regular time for creative work, of which he has been able to do little this year.

One of the successes was the Poets' Lecture Series, arranged with Mr. Frost's encouragement and advice. These proved so popular that the hall originally planned to be used was inadequate, and adjournment to the large Hill Auditorium was necessary. Thousands heard Padraic Colum, Carl Sandburg, Louis Untermeyer, Vachel Lindsay, and Amy Lowell. For the course the coming year, Mr. Frost has suggested Edwin Arlington Robinson, Witter Bynner, Sara Teasdale, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Edgar Lee Masters. He also thinks it advisable to add a few of the best novelists to the list.

Arthur Pound, the Michigan journalist, whose "The Iron Man in Industry" has just been published, has gone to New York to write editorials for the Post while Strunsky is in Europe.

Miss Margaret Emerson Bailey, the author of "The Value of Good Manners" (Doubleday), spoke not long ago from the Newark Radio Broadcasting Station, which is the powerful Westinghouse Station whose call letters are WJZ. Her subject was "How to be a Popular Hostess." The New York school for girls, with which Miss Bailey is connected, emphasizes in its training the practice of courtesy. Miss Emerson writes about other things besides good manners, as her many charming essays on New England gardens testify.

In the introductory note which Herman Hagedorn writes for the new edition of Lawrence Abbott's "Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt," he says: "The sin of being tedious—which the late Barrett Wendell regarded as the dean of cardinal sins—was never counted among Roosevelt's defects, except possibly by a none too sympathetic Congress listening to one of his presidential messages. He found life vastly entertaining and was constantly radiating those palpitations which are effective assailants of boredom."

The Equity Players of New York in a two-weeks drive for subscribers to their coming season at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater in that city have obtained 500 names. The theater is to be occupied Aug. 1 and the series of five productions will open Oct. 22.

Peggy Wood has sailed for France to study singing under Mme. Calvé, returning to New York in September to tour in "Marjolaine."

"The Pageant of Fulfillment"
Given in Los Gatos, California

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—"The Pageant of Fulfillment," written and directed by Wilbur Hall and enacted by the residents of the foothill community, was viewed by over 12,000 persons from all parts of the county when it was played for two consecutive nights at the Pageant Grounds in Los Gatos, Cal.

Wilbur Hall is one of a number of literary nobles who regard Los Gatos as home. Four years ago he wrote and directed the first Los Gatos pageant. Every June since that time, Los Gatos has invited the whole country to come and see what has become a real community undertaking—the annual pageant. This year it called for a cast of 300 men, women, and children. Everyone in the community appears to have some part in connection with these productions, either in the cast or in an executive capacity. Kathleen Norris, Ruth Comfort Mitchell, Grace Hyde Trime, as well as the village banker, grocer, butcher, merchant, and "candlestick maker" participated in the stage action on Friday and Saturday nights, June 23 and 24.

The story of the pageant deals with the history of the human race from the beginning of time, when "the earth was without form and void," on through the period of the cave man, the Indian, and the pioneer. The opening scene is one of darkness and chaos, the race of Adam calling out for the four elements—fire, earth, water and air—lest they perish. Their cries are heard, and their prayers are answered, and in addition the gift of Youth, fire is literally shot from the sky, and the spirit of Fire emerges, summoning the South Wind, which brings the spirit of Water and her nymphs. Earth has also arrived in response to summons, and the earth's inhabitants have received the four

elements, and in addition the gift of Promise. They till the soil, gather in the harvest, replace war with peaceful pursuits, and successfully outlast the spirit of Evil. Then comes the passing of the Red Man, "who had everything but the gift of Promise," the coming of the Pioneers, preceded and led on by the Church, followed by Fulfillment in this land of Promise, together with fruits, flowers, vegetables, grains, the butterfly, and singing birds.

The whole is a well-constructed and impressive combination of allegory and history, which gives splendid opportunities for magical lighting effects and effective pageantry.

This year's pageant is a revised version of the first year's offering. "The Pageant of Fulfillment" has both gained and lost in the revising. Certain episodes have been greatly improved, while others appear a bit less impressive—but from the scenic standpoint the allegorical scenes, especially those in the first part, have been conspicuously strengthened.

The pageant setting offers almost unlimited possibilities for spectacular effects. The stage is built on two levels, and the backdrop is the natural hillside, thickly wooded, with many paths and trails, so that the action actually takes place on at least a different level and over a wide area. The Indian descending the steep hill side on his horse, the fire carrier bearing their torches in all directions, the scene making their way up it, trails, and similar processions, at made most effective by means of the natural setting and the artistic lighting effects. An adequate chorus, some excellent dancing, pictorial groupings, and good stage management added as well to the production. The pageant is quite the most interesting and the most appropriate of the three, that Wilbur Hall has written for the Los Gatos people.

Musical News and Reviews

Recital Given by Phyllis Lett

LONDON, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Phyllis Lett gave one of her all too rare recitals at Wigmore Hall on June 7, and showed again what a lovely voice and what lovely grace in singing she possesses. To listen to her is to feel sure that no jarring note of any sort will break the harmony one enjoys. Her voice, a true contralto, makes one happy by its sound alone. Her style possesses warm, gracious dignity, her art is pure and refined.

But there are certain types of music to which she is less well adapted than to others, and it seemed a pity she should have included in her program songs requiring such gossamer sounds and delicately driven rhythms as Martin Shaw's "Falanquin Bearers" and "Cuckoo." She had scarcely sufficient lightness of touch or persistence of rhythm for them, and one would rather have heard her sing things of more powerful build.

The group of songs by Giordani, Purcell, Blow, and Beethoven with which she started the recital suited her far better. In the Beethoven ones, in particular, her glorious voice seemed to find the stern melodies as water a rock channel.

The two songs by Sir Hubert Parry, "O World" and "The Blackbird," were even better sung; she brought to them a glow of understanding that lit an answering comprehension in her listeners. Parry is not an easy composer to interpret. Many people miss his idealism and lofty fervor because they never see beyond the surface reserve of his style—reserve which often took the form of breezy cheerfulness. But Phyllis Lett passes this threshold in his music to its treasure of thought and feeling beyond. She obviously knows the real Parry tradition.

Plans for Canadian National Exhibition

TORONTO, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—At the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 31 has been set aside as Music Day, and the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music met and discussed arrangements for this day. Roving bands of old-fashioned troubadours, many people miss the hand and choir on motor vehicles, wandering bands and minstrels; a musical carnival on Lake Ontario, which borders on the exhibition grounds, in which aquatic clubs will take part; a series of "musical

hours," starting at 2 p. m. and lasting to 9 p. m., the crowds to be cleared out after each hour; singing contests and brass band competitions, and a week of grand opera in the Coliseum are just a few of the suggestions made.

It was emphasized that the policy of the exhibition was to introduce music purely for educational purposes, and the managing director of the exhibition, John Kent, stated: "We are there to advance the art of music. Anything you do on Music Day, let it be good and let it be dignified." The finest musical talent, including such well-known composers as Dr. Vogt and Dr. D. H. H. are giving every effort to make the day novel, educational and inspiring. It is suggested that as a fitting completion to the musical day, an old fashioned Negro camp meeting be organized, where artists in costume could lead in a program that would suit every taste and at the same time be inspiring.

Violet Oakley's Sketches for the
Harrisburg Murals Exhibited

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—At the junction of Forty-Second Street and Fifth Avenue, where the traffic tower blinks its signals to an endless flow of vehicles, where the crowds moving from opposite sidewalks meet in a "Ladies Chain" of some gigantic lancers, there is to be found one of the quietest spots in the city. From the children's room in the New York Public Library one looks out onto this congested crossroads as from a central point of stillness to a whirling circumference.

Peace and quiet reign in this comfortably furnished room where the children congregate; chairs and tables of various sizes and books everywhere for every age make a most inviting retreat. Here, hung on the paneled walls, is a series of sketches and color prints of the mural paintings which the Philadelphia artist, Violet Oakley, has made for the capitol building at Harrisburg, Pa. These decorations are in the Senate chamber and the Governor's room; designed in 1912, they were unveiled in 1917, 1919 and 1920.

Miss Oakley came to New York when this exhibition of her preliminary studies was opened and gave a delightful talk on her personal experiences as an artist. She told the children that when she began as a little girl to draw pictures that she invariably forgot to give noses to her people. When the omission was made evident to her, she said that noses became quite an obsession and that in her profile drawings it was no uncommon thing to incorporate several in the same portrait. She also recalled that her houses were always drawn with lovely chimneys which always emitted curling smoke. The paintings of the Senate Chamber have a timely significance. Under the heading "The Creation and Preservation of the Union" they represent William Penn's fundamentals of government and his prophecy of peace upheld by a parliament of all civilized nations. The central panel is a symbolic rendering of an international understanding and amity, as a supreme manifestation of enlightenment, typifying the end of warfare and slavery. Two panels depict the armies of the earth striving together to take the kingdom of Unity by violence and the slaves of the earth driven forward and upward by their slave drivers.

The historical incidents in this series show the troops of the Revolution in 1777 under Washington, marching through Philadelphia on their way to Brandywine; the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 for the creation of a strong and true union; General Meade and his Pennsylvania troops encamped before Gettysburg, 1863; the dedication at Gettysburg, 1863 (the Preservation of Unity), and two Quaker legends, the Ransoming of the Slave Ship and the

Little Sanctuary in the Wilderness (Legend of the Latch String).

"The Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual" is the collective heading for the decorations in the reception room of the Governor. The attempt to stop the new learning by burning the books at Oxford in 1526, Anne Ashen condemned to the stake for heresy in 1546 and her refusal to recant, Tyndal printing his translation of the Bible into English at Cologne in 1525, the smuggling of the new text into England the following year, William Penn in the various events of his student days at Oxford, as a prisoner in the Tower of London, on the ship to America and his vision, are the themes treated pictorially by Miss Oakley for this series.

Her talents are well set forth in these studies in color and in black and white sympathetic appreciation of a nation's struggle for liberty has enabled her to seize the salient points of its progress and co-ordinate them in her Harrisburg murals. The very breeziness and freshness of these studies should make them particularly intelligible to children who love pictures of kings and soldiers, flags and frigates. Miss Oakley's student days were in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris; her subsequent mural work is to be seen in many public and private buildings, and she has a long list of prizes and medals for her credit from public exhibitions. She is also an Associate of the National Academy of Design.

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Coronation March, from "The
Prophecy".....Meyerbeer
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
Waltz from "Eugene Onegin"
Fantasia, "Othello".....Verdi
Dance of the Hours from "La
Gioconda".....Ponchielli
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"
.....Mascagni
Toreador's Song from "Carmen"
.....Bizet
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
.....Wagner
Fantasia, "La Bohème".....Puccini
Meditation from "Thaïs".....Massenet
Cortège, from "Mlada"
.....Rimsky-Korsakov

The Rose in America

Syracuse, N. Y., June 15 and 16, and was in many ways a notable event. Chief among the hosts was Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D., a garden enthusiast, who has organized a string of rose societies across the State of New York. Largely as a result of his efforts scores of delightful rose gardens have been established. The members of the society made a tour of the near-by cities where roses are growing, and visited a remarkable garden owned by David M. Dunning in Auburn. Here they found a specimen of the white rose, Frau Karl Druschki, with a trunk 10 feet high and as large as a man's wrist. At the garden of Charles J. Ferrin, whose home on the banks of

the beautiful Owasco Lake is called The Wigwag, they saw a garden which proved a revelation of what can be done with roses. This plot of ground, 70x300 feet, was absolutely without flowers or shrubs until the spring of 1919, when it was planted. Now it holds a reputation for hundreds of miles as producing the finest rose blooms that can be viewed in private grounds in western and central New York. Quantities of roses are constantly in flower from June to November.

The American Rose Annual, The American Rose Society, of which Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa., is president, is open to all flower lov-

ers, amateurs as well as professionals, and all members receive annually a copy of the "American Rose Annual," edited by Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., and containing information to be found nowhere else. It is an interesting fact that many of the men who have been most active in popularizing the rose and in creating new forms, have been amateurs. Dr. Van Fleet, perhaps the best known of all, was for years connected with the Department of Agriculture, and was not a commercial grower. George C. Thomas Jr., until recently a resident of Philadelphia, but now in California, has been exceedingly active in the development of climbing roses as

well as those of bushy habits. His most important achievement has been the creation of an ever-blooming climbing rose, something which has long been sought for.

It is rather pleasant to find that America is no longer dependent upon England or Ireland for new varieties. Some of the best roses now in gardens are of American birth. Of the bush roses adapted for garden culture, the best known have come from the hands of John Cook of Baltimore, the dean of professional rose growers, and E. Gurnsey Hill of Richmond, Va., whom Dr. Mills speaks of as "Our Brother of the Roses." Columbia, produced by Mr. Hill, is perhaps the finest of them all. This rose has proved equally adaptable for growing in the garden and the greenhouse, and will not easily be surpassed. Radiance, My Maryland and White Mammoth are among the best of the roses Mr. Cook has given to the world.

M. H. Walsh of Woods Hole, Mass., where he was long a private gardener, created a long list of very lovely climbing roses, including Hiawatha, Evangeline, Excelsa and Lady Gay.

When Dr. Van Fleet began hybridizing, he departed from the usual crosses and as a result obtained climbing roses of new forms such as had never been seen before. His American Pillar is considered by many authorities the finest of climbing roses, although the blooms are single. His Silver Moon, with huge, semi-double, pure white flowers, won immediate favor.

The newer California roses are especially floriferous in California, and equally natural that enterprising California horticulturists should begin producing new varieties. Several of the newer California roses will thrive reasonably well in the east. Los Angeles is the best known, and an unusually brilliant rose.

Duchesse de Brabant is the rose which is seen all over southern California, and the one which comes nearest producing a continuous crop of blooms. The beautiful Gold of Ophir clammers over thousands of homes and grows with the greatest luxuriance, and Fortune's Double Yellow in fa-

vored locations produces a great profusion of blossoms which are fairly dazzling in their brilliancy. Curiously enough, the American Beauty, a rose which has long been a favorite in the east, will not thrive at all in California, but there are compensations in such roses as Marechal Niel and other tender varieties which cannot endure the climate of colder regions.

Richmond's Children's Fair

Along with the growing popularity of roses have come several other developments, one of which is especially worthy of note. At Richmond, Va., last year a Children's Rose Fair was held for the first time, and is likely to become a permanent feature. It was held in front of the Governor's house, and 3000 rose plants were distributed among the school children. Capitol Square was thronged with children early in the morning, all eager for the flowers. The roses were Pink Radiance and Red Radiance, which thrive especially well in Virginia. Prizes were offered for the best flowers grown from these plants, and in October the awards were made as an event of the state fair. Some remarkable blooms were shown by the children and the judges expressed their surprise at the quality of the flowers offered. Many people are finding that a way to reach the hearts of children is through gardens and flowers.

Canada as well as the United States has taken most kindly to the rose. In Ontario particularly many fine gardens are growing, and some very good roses have been developed by Canadian hybridizers. Many Canadians have a membership in the Rose Society.

So favorable have been the reports on municipal rose gardens wherever established that many other cities have some such enterprise under consideration. A large planting of roses is being made at one of the New Bedford, Mass., parks this year, and the Arnold Arboretum has taken up with the Mayor of Boston the possibility of establishing in the Arboretum grounds one of the most complete rose gardens ever laid out anywhere in the world. It seems quite likely that in time the American Rose Society will see fulfilled its hopes of "a rose for every home, a bush for every garden."

The Versatile Daughter of a Sheffield Steel King

MISS FLORENCE PARBURY combines the functions of singer, painter, composer, author, aviator, traveler and explorer, radiograph expert and society leader. She has already been elected, in each case on the proposal of the President, a fellow of the American Geological Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society, an Honorary Member of the Aff. League of the British Empire and of the Wireless Society of London.

Years ago she set out to explore parts of British Columbia which at the time no white woman, and very few white men, had approached. The railroad now goes through the district, but at that time it was a case of caravanning and she went with six men and twelve horses. As color and music are the chief factors in her life, she had glorious experiences of how the simplest things may be the most beautiful, and she returned with notebooks and thought full of artistic impressions of as great value as the geographic notes and photographs. She has traveled in every part of Canada, and has written a book on the subject.

Coal, Steel and Music The granddaughter of a Sheffield steel king, Miss Parbury finds poetry in everything connected with steel and its workings. In Newfoundland she descended an iron mine 1800 feet deep and traveled there for two miles under the sea, acquiring considerable knowledge of how the ore is obtained and transported to the surface. She then, having discovered that the iron must be brought to the coal and not the coal to the iron, traveled by an ore ship, with 8000 tons of ore on board, from Belle Isle, Conception Bay, to North Sydney, where she went down and explored a coal mine. From there she went to Pittsburgh with the result that she wrote a fine orchestral work called "Steel."

Her adventures in Kashmir also were of an uncommon variety, and she had the rare privilege of singing, with her mother, in the Taj Mahal. The wonderful echo in the dome of this building is famous, but it is not so generally known that to get the full effect it is necessary to sing in slow harmonies which are manifold in a remarkable way.

Singing in Kashmir It was in Kashmir, too, that she discovered the invisibility of the natives even when he is in the close proximity. On one occasion she was sitting under the walnut trees, as she imagined, far away from anyone except her own small party. She had a guitar and started singing to her own accompaniment, when within a few minutes no less than 70 natives appeared. They asked to be allowed to join in the concert. One of their own items was a "national song," which on being translated into English proved to be a part, and not an unsubstantial part, for it was of considerable length, of Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

As everything she does, and particularly her music and painting, is essentially self-expression, she could not fail to have many beautiful sketches of the Kashmir, which with a connecting narrative she published in a sumptuous volume entitled "An Emerald Set in Pearls," and she also wrote a long orchestral work on the subject which she called "Elysium," and which has been played a number of times on both sides of the Atlantic.

Her love of travel Miss Parbury seems to acquire from her paternal grandfather, the Hon. Sir John Parbury, a pulse judge in India, who was one of the first party to take the overland route from Calcutta to Europe and also one of the earliest to suggest a canal where now the Suez Canal exists. Sir John Parbury was also a friend of Sir Richard Burton and wrote a book on Egypt which was regarded by the translator of "The Arabian Nights" as the most authoritative of its day.

An Aeroplane for Pleasure

Miss Parbury was one of the first people outside those who were experimenting with them to travel in an aeroplane. She took out a pilot's certificate, but does not now fly except as a passenger. Nevertheless she has traveled in, and down, many types of machine, and is at the present time the owner—one of the few women who are so for their own pleasure and use—of an aeroplane.

Kind as nature has been to her in the matter of voice it is rather in the feeling she has for the music that her singing is so acceptable. She is a

temperamental singer, feeling the same color in her music as she sees in her painting. Without color in her life she would be miserable, and equally without the power that music has to suggest color she would not be a musician. In all she sings or plays she visualizes whatever the music represents or suggests to her. How true to life she desires to be is seen in the most popular of her musical works, a little lullaby of which she wrote both words and music, and in which, instead of the usual references to the



Photograph © Arnold Genthe

Miss Florence Parbury

Guardian Angel she touches the lower but very actual matters of dolls and sugar plums.

Nobody knows more celebrities than does Florence Parbury. Yet her love of the simple life carries her into worlds unknown to society and makes her investigate primitive conditions. Her own ambition, which, however, entails many others, is to make the world better and happier.

The Race on the Isis

The visitor stands on Folly Bridge, at the foot of the High School, Oxford. Below him the River Isis winds its way downstream. To the left for a quarter of a mile the bank is lined with resplendent barges, where the privileged are seated above, sheltered by bright awnings, and below are dressing rooms and a miniature lounge for serving refreshments. Close alongside are the floats from which the shells put off for the race.

Along the bank to the right of the visitor standing on the bridge runs the Old Tow-path, now thronged with townfolk, while beyond on the same side is the home of the Oxford University Boat Club, a red course flag flying from its high staff. Here the river takes its first bend to the right, then comes a straight-away along the "Greener," and finally that sharp twist to the right again, known as the Gut, which is much dreaded by coxswains as the scene of many a "bump." It is approximately halfway on the rowing course. After two or three more swings, all less difficult than the Gut, one comes to the first anchored punt marking the starting point for the boat which is to head the division. This crew will row slightly less than the full course. Then, at intervals of 100 feet are ten or twelve other starting points, the last or bottom one just above the Ilfley locks

and slightly beyond the full course mark.

As the hour approaches 4, the time for the start of the first division, the men take their places in the shell, launched at the College Barge, and push out slowly. A few strokes point the nose of the fragile craft properly, and then the cox shouts his "Come forward! Are you ready?" and as the final command, "Paddle," is given, the barge bursts into a short but vociferous roar of encouragement.

The crews do not proceed alone and unattended to the starting point. They are escorted from the tow-path by a procession of "runners," armed with revolvers, whistles and all sorts of other noise-making instruments. They shout exhortations to the men

The Newer California Roses

It is natural that roses should be especially floriferous in California, and equally natural that enterprising California horticulturists should begin producing new varieties. Several of the newer California roses will thrive reasonably well in the east. Los Angeles is the best known, and an unusually brilliant rose.

Duchesse de Brabant is the rose which is seen all over southern California, and the one which comes nearest producing a continuous crop of blooms. The beautiful Gold of Ophir clammers over thousands of homes and grows with the greatest luxuriance, and Fortune's Double Yellow in fa-

Head of the Manchu Dynasty Cuts Off His Queue, to China's Surprise

A PECULIARLY interesting announcement appeared in the Chinese press during the early days of the Civil War to the effect that Hsuan Tung, the young former Emperor of the Ching Dynasty, had cut off his queue. He is reported to have taken this action in spite of the protests of the women of the royal family who supposedly control his destiny, and furthermore to have ordered 100 of the court eunuchs to follow his example, allowing the older ones to retain theirs in respect for their age and long period of service. The significance of this action lies in the fact that the queue is the sign of supremacy of the Manchu over the Chinese, and that for a Manchu emperor to cut off his queue amounts to virtual recognition of the downfall of the Manchus as separate and distinct from Chinese.

When the founders of the Ching Dynasty, the house of the-Manchu emperors of China of which Hsuan Tung is the last descendant, conquered China in 1644 they found that the Chinese did not wear queues, contrary to the long-established custom of the Manchus. As a mark of the subjection of the Chinese to Manchu rule these conquerors compelled all Chinese to adopt the queue. The rule was stringently enforced and throughout China the queue was worn until it became indelibly associated with the Chinese in the eyes of all foreigners and became popular even among the Chinese themselves, who forgot its original significance as a mark of political bondage. With the establishment of the Republic and the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty all rules in regard to the wearing of the queue were naturally done away with and in the cities queues were widely cut off. Throughout the country, however, the queue is still worn.

The old officials and the members of the royal household have kept their

queues religiously as the sign of the Manchu race. It is said to have been adopted together with the peculiar method of shaving the head out of gratitude to the horse, which played an important part in the early history of this people when they were wandering on the plains of Manchuria and Mongolia. This view is said to be substantiated by Chinese scholars, who point to the form of the sleeves of the official dress of the Manchus, which cover their hands and are shaped exactly like a horse's hoof. At all events the queue has for long been a distinctively Manchu and not Chinese form of wearing the hair.

The significance of the young Emperor's cutting off his queue has caused a certain amount of interest among the Chinese, who think that it is merely a further sign of the modern tendencies of the throneless representative of the emperors of China, or that it may have some political significance in view of the many reports that Chang Tso-lin would like to restore the monarchy. Hsuan Tung may be trying to gain the support of the Chinese by endeavoring to show them that he wishes to rule not as a Manchu and representative of the conquering dynasty, but as a Chinese. There is little chance, however, that the boy Emperor will ever have more power in China than that which he now exercises over the Manchu Court, which is maintained with only a shadow of its former glory but with every pretense of keeping alive the splendor and magnificence of the royal family of China. Hsuan Tung is known to be modern, he has given China continual evidence of his sympathy with foreign customs, and he has undoubtedly cut off his queue deeming it no longer a popular or fashionable method of doing his hair.

The Book of Durrow

The Book of Durrow is so called from the Columban Monastery in Queen's County, to which it formerly belonged and in which it was probably written in the seventeenth century, one century before the Book of Kells. Unlike Roman and Byzantine manuscripts in which titles and initials were written merely in red or gold, the Celtic artist completely covered the first page of each Gospel with the opening words, written in large letters with initials of a much greater size, elaborately decorated, the opposite page being devoted to a scheme of intricate tabular enrichment. To Ireland is due the honor of leaving its impress on European art at two remote and widely different periods. One thousand years before Columbus, Ireland already claimed a European position as a center of metal-logic industry and of the goldsmith's craft. In particular, Scandinavian archaeologists say that certain gold cups and ornaments and bronze implements found in northern Europe were made in Ireland.

Books must first have come to Ireland from the Continent and the beautiful form of letters, for which Celtic scribes became famous, was derived from Rome, probably through Gaul. Irish manuscripts of the sixth and seventh centuries show script in the same round hand as that used in France in the fifth and sixth, modified and made beautiful.

The Book of Durrow contains the four Gospels in the Vulgate, an explanation of Hebrew names, Eusebian Canons, Epistles of St. Jerome to Damasus, Bishop of Rome, and the "Breves Cause" or Summaries of the Gospels.

The text of this book is mostly plain, except for a row of red dots round the initial of each sentence. The initial letter, however, of each Gospel, is very elaborate and these elaborate initials, together with the page ornament, which faces the first page of each Gospel and the symbols of the Evangelists are the only ornament. Interlacings and spirals make up the adornments for the most part.

Between the years 879 A. D. and 916 A. D. Flann, King of Ireland, made a silver-mounted shrine or cumdach for the book and in it the book was inclosed. This has disappeared, but its inscription is now entered on a paper fly-leaf. The book was preserved at Durrow until the Reformation and early in the seventeenth century was collated by Archbishop Usher and presented to Trinity College, Dublin by its Vice-Chancellor, Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, 1645-61, and translated to Meath in 1661.

An especially interesting feature of the book is the ornament on the page facing the opening words of the Gospel according to St. John, containing the only animal form introduced into the decorative designs in this manuscript. It is a dog like an Irish wolfhound.

The Book of Durrow today is preserved carefully in the library at Trinity College, Dublin and alongside it are to be found the Book of Kells, Wycliffe's Bible and many other interesting old manuscripts.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXPANSION IN THE
SOUTHERN TEXTILE
FIELD CONTINUES

Tennessee Mills Operating at Capacity With Many Running Night Shifts

CHATTANOOGA, July 5 (Special).—New textile developments in the East Tennessee textile field continue, the latest being a spinning factory which will cost more than \$500,000. The Chattanooga territory is now rated as second or third in hosiery output in the United States, being preceded only by the Philadelphia-Reading district in Pennsylvania. Two of the largest mill systems in American hosiery manufacture are here: Richmond Hosiery Mills and United Hosiery Mills, with a multitude of smaller plants, and two large-scale mercerizing concerns.

Chattanooga's growth as a textile center well illustrates the vicariousness of "centers," and the haphazardness with which they grow, apparently without rhyme or reason. In the nineties only one small mill (Richmond), which was struggling along pretty much hand-to-mouth. Garnett Andrews, present president, was taken on as a clerk.

Continued Growth

It gradually grew, until it assumed fair proportions, and began to pay dividends. Local business men began to watch it, and in 1905 a competitor sprang up, in W. B. Davis. The Richmond had been forced to seek larger mill quarters, some of its technical men went with the new mills, which underwent the usual losses and reorganizations. G. H. and F. L. Miller then took control of the Davis mill, changing its name to United, and putting out "Buster Brown" trade marked and advertised hosiery.

Other mills sprang up, taking advantage of the supply of skilled labor. The Thatcher-Verlenden interest, of Philadelphia, came south, with a mercerizing plant, gradually adding spinning units to it; other mills came into being, and a competing mercerizer, the Dixie Mercerizing Company.

Special mills set up including silk, sport hose mills, cotton exclusively, etc. The last register of textile manufacturers gave Chattanooga 54 textile mills, and a product of more than 20,000,000 dozen a year. Hosiery mill payrolls now lead in volume in Chattanooga, and more people are employed at them than at any other one industry here.

The expansion has been throughout the district, small mills owned or controlled by the Chattanooga interests being set up in towns in a radius of 50 miles; one of the mills of the United is at Bristol, Tenn.-Va., 280 miles away.

Night Shifts Necessary

One of the large transactions of the last few months has been the consolidation of the Thatcher Spinning Company, Coosa Manufacturing Company, and Standard Processing Company, in which the Thatcher Philadelphia interests were large factors, into the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company, with capitalization of \$2,250,000. This company recently sold \$675,000 preferred stock, to give it ample working capital. It spins cotton for mercerizing, and mercerizes in addition large amounts of outside yarn.

The Standard has had as much business as it could well attend to, for the past six months, running night shifts a good part of the time. A good many fall delivery orders have been booked.

Running at Capacity

In 1920 local hosiery makers joined in organizing of Dixie Mercerizing Company, as a sort of co-operative proposition, to furnish them yarns. Shortly after completion, control was sold to J. T. Lupton, local capitalist, whose son, Carter Lupton, assumed management. The Dixie had less than usual difficulty training operatives, and is now running at capacity, with night shifts.

In order to control its source of supply, Dixie began looking for a spinning mill in North Carolina, debating whether to erect one near here, or purchase outright in North Carolina. In May it was announced that the Luptons and associates had purchased 840 acres of ground near Harrison, Tenn., about 10 miles from Chattanooga, and would erect on it a large spinning mill, with a mill village. A cash price of \$100,000 was paid for the land, and more than \$500,000 will be put into mill construction and machinery, a considerable sum in addition being expended in building the village, which will consist of more than 200 houses. The total outlay will run close to \$1,000,000.

Fall Orders Increasing

Hosiery manufacturers of the Chattanooga territory report that they are booking a good number of orders for fall delivery, and that the demand has recovered considerably from the slowness exhibited in late June. United's mills are working night shifts in several departments. Reports at the annual meeting of the Richmond Hosiery Mills June 15 were that prospects for the coming year were better than had been the case for some time.

Nearly all the smaller mills have been in production in quantity for two or three months, after shutdowns of almost a year. Several price advances are anticipated, from increased cotton and silk costs. One mill manager goes so far as to expect 40-cent cotton in the fall. It is thought that no further wage reductions are in immediate prospect.

ANOTHER SETBACK
IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, July 5.—Wheat underwent a decided setback in price today during the early transactions. Houses with eastern connections were rather heavy sellers. Reports as to lessened chances of black rust damage had a bearish effect. The opening, which varied from 1/4c to 1 1/2c decline, with September \$1.15 1/2 to 1 1/8 and December \$1.18 1/2 to 1 1/8, was followed by a material additional drop. Rains tended to ease the market for corn and oats. After opening 1/4c to 1/2c lower, September 68 1/2 to 67 1/2, the corn market continued to sag. Oats started unchanged to 1/4c off. September 45 1/2 to 35, and later declined all around. Provisions lacked support, despite higher quotations on hogs.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loan	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Time money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l lns	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individ. cus. col. lns	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York... 71 3/4
Bar silver in London... 35 3/4
Mexican dollars... 54 1/2
Bar gold in London... 92 7/8
Canadian ex dis (%)... 1
Domestic bar silver... 89 3/4

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.	
Boston	4	Berlin	5
New York	4	Bombay	5
Philadelphia	4 1/2	Brussels	5
Cleveland	4 1/2	Christiansburg	5 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	Copenhagen	5
Atlanta	4 1/2	Madrid	5 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	London	5 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	Rome	5 1/2
Kansas City	5	Stockholm	4 1/2
Minneapolis	5	Switzerland	4 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	Amsterdam	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$53,000,000	\$766,800,000
Year ago today	49,552,658	
Balance	15,000,000	80,400,000
Bar year ago today	12,640,326	
F. R. bank credit	13,726,500	66,300,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

	Prime	Eligible	Bankers
60-90 days	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%
90-120 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 20 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Less Known Banks	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 20 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Eligible Private Bankers	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 20 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.44 1/2	\$4.44 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
Demand	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Cables	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
France	8.02	8.21	19.3
Gold	38.75	38.67	49.2
Belgium	.0022	.0025	23.8
Italy	.44	.46	19.3
Spain	.19	.19	19.3
Sweden	.25	.25	19.3
Denmark	.16	.16	19.3
Norway	.16	.16	19.3
Greece	.275	.285	19.3
Argentina	1.2265	1.2265	96.48
Russia	.0550	.0550	51.46
Poland	.02125	.02125	22.80
Hungary	.0925	.0925	20.30
Jugo-Slavia	.3150	.3150	20.30
Finland	.220	.220	19.30
Czechoslovakia	1.90	1.91	20.20
Rumania	.5750	.61	19.30
Turkey	.725	.730	81.08
Portugal	.6400	.6400	84.40
Shanghai	75.50	75.50	108.32
Hong Kong	59	59	78.00
Bombay	29	29	48.66
Yokohama	47.8750	48	48.84
Barrel	13.75	13.75	32.44
Drugs	80.250	80.30	103.42
Chile	12.90	12.38	36.50
Calcutta	29.12	28.75	

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

LUMBER INDUSTRY
GAINS IN WEST

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 1 (Special Correspondence).—Prospects are that lumber shipments from this port will be twice as large this year as last. This statement is based on figures showing that the shipments for the first six months of this year were double those of the corresponding period in 1921.

The shipments for the first half of 1922 were 54,498,000 feet. The lumber industry appears to be in fine prospect.

Conservative Investments

—Selected July List—

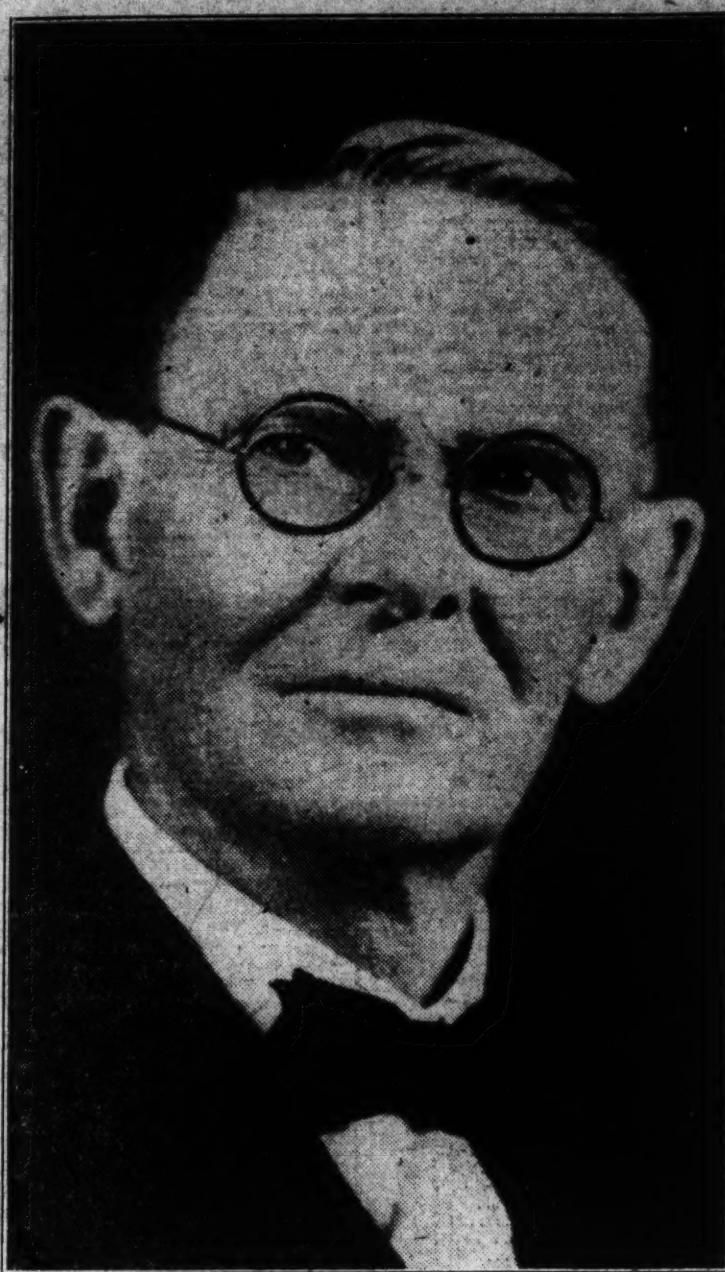
Union Term. Co. (Dallas, Tex.)	5's to net 5.25
San Diego Cons. Gas & Elec. Co.	5's " 5.50
Long Island Lighting Co.	5's " 5.60
Northern N. Y. Utilities Co.	6's " 6.00
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.	6's " 6.30
Illinois Power Co.	5's " 6.40
United Steamship Co.	6's " 6.50
Appalachian Power Co.	7's " 6.75

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John G. Brown

PRACTICAL MAN
HEADS RAISERS
OF LIVE STOCK

John G. Brown of National Organization Follows His Bent From Time of First Pet Pig

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence).—John G. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Producers Association, has been a stock raiser from the time he was a youngster.

"If you want to know how that comes," he said in an interview, "I'll tell you about the first hog I ever raised and sold. It was by that means that I kept on in school one year."

"If you want to know how it comes that I'm head of this movement and have such success as I have had," he said again, "I must tell you about my boys. All of them are stock farmers, as I wanted them to be. It's because I was a companion to their points of view when they were children, instead of flogging them because they didn't act according to an adult point of view."

"And I've put that into practice in all my business and public relationships. I try to see the other party's point of view. Then, if it isn't a selfish one, there's a pretty good chance of my getting together with him. Selfishness only—that's the one thing that has to be opposed; you can't compromise with that."

Mr. Brown was the financial support of the family when only eight years of age. He kept on in the country school, however, and worked for neighbors during the summers.

The First Pet Pig

"The summer when I was 11," he recounted, "I got decidedly attached to a little pig. I bought him for 50 cents, two days wages, and carried him home in a sack. I fed him all summer and in the fall, Mother said to me, 'Johnnie, I don't see how you're going to keep on in school this winter. You haven't got the shoes or the books or the clothes or anything.' So I said I guessed I'd sell my pig. And Mother said, 'Well, I thought we'd have that for meat this winter, but I guess you can sell it.' So I did. I got \$5 for it and bought a pair of copper-toed boots and schoolbooks and other things. And I resolved then to become a full-fledged stock raiser."

Every summer until he was 19 years old, John G. Brown "hired out." When 20 he began to farm for himself. Later, after marrying, he and his wife moved to Monon, Ind., got a farm near the town limits and have lived there ever since.

"I reckon I'm what you'd consider more interested in—my home than most men are," he said. "I've got five girls and four boys. Three girls and two boys are married. All of my sons and sons-in-law are farmers, living within four miles of the old homestead."

"I'm proud of that. I never even finished the eighth grade, but I sent all the children to the town school where they came in contact with town children. Nevertheless, I guided them into farming because I associated with them and was their friend. Too many parents nowadays put in more time raising their livestock than in raising their children."

Why Boys Leave Farm
Then Mr. Brown paused and gave utterance to the philosophizing on the application of the lessons of his parenthood to the problems of his public life. He went on to describe his entrance to public life as township trustee from 1900 to 1904. He had charge then of 14 country schools and part control of the Monon town school.

"So I was brought up against the problem of why boys leave the farm. I decided it was because of the educational system. It interests them in all sorts of urban vocations, but doesn't do a thing to keep up their interest in agriculture."

Thus when, between 1909 and 1913, Mr. Brown was a member of the Legislature, he promulgated the Indiana county agent law which provides for an agricultural agent in each county to advise the farmers and to interest their sons in expert farming. Mr. Brown's interest in this sort of education has continued and for the last 10 years he has been a member of the advisory committee of the experiment station and the extension department of Purdue University.

His public duties became of wider scope during the war. At first he was agricultural adviser to the district draft board. In 1917 he became a member of a special committee on live stock production, appointed by the federal food administration.

GERMANY'S PAPER
MONEY OUTPUT IS
CHECKED BY STRIKE

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, July 5.—INCREASE in Germany's currency issue during the last week in June amounted to 11,350,000,000 marks, it was announced today.

The printers' strike in Berlin is having a curious result in connection with the currency situation, the issue of fresh banknotes being now stopped in consequence of the walk-out. The Government is reported to be negotiating with the strikers with a view to inducing them to print enough paper money for the Government's immediate disbursements.

He was active in the organization of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations and was elected its president on March 25, 1919. The following year he became a member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation with which the Indiana society had affiliated. In April, 1921, at a congress in Chicago, the federation appointed a committee of 15 to devise ways and means of establishing co-operative marketing of live stock. Mr. Brown was one of that committee. When it reported, the following autumn, he was made one of the nine directors to execute the plan recommended. Then he was elected president and placed in charge of operations.

This board organized last year and this last spring began to put in operation a plan substantially as follows: Terminal commission associations were established in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago and Peoria, Ill. To these the members—individuals or local co-operative shipping associations—ship their live stock. It is marketed at the current market commission rate. Profits from these transactions are held as surplus to be distributed back to the members annually.

Extension of the system of commission associations or branches is the next issue ahead. Mr. Brown said that organizations are contemplated at the following markets: Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Ft. Worth, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Sioux Falls.

"Our ultimate aim, of course," Mr. Brown says, "is to control a sufficient portion of the marketed live stock to enable us to work out an orderly plan for stabilizing receipts and—some what—prices. Mark, I don't say we're going to set prices. I'm too conservative to believe that, in an industry where you can't control production, with only one crop a year, and with other factors to be contended with, you cannot entirely control prices."

"But we can, and I believe we shall, equalize the marketing trend to the farmer's advantage. We shall make it impossible for Chicago, for instance, to influence all other markets to as great an extent as it does at present."

Saving Consumer Something
Furthermore, we are confident we can reduce the cost of marketing. The average commission charged today by the ordinary commercial house is from \$12 to \$25 a carload. The actual cost, we have found, is between \$6 and \$8. That means that, after the first year of operation, we will be able to pre-arrange to our farmer members 50 per cent of the commissions they pay. That is not a mere guess. In the second week of operation our Indianapolis association reported a surplus of 33 per cent. The most successful co-operative live stock marketing organization in this country in one week recently handled 26 per cent of the volume of trade at its market at an average cost of \$6.88.

"If we succeed in making those conditions general, it is apparent, first, that we shall be able to return to the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar; and second, that we shall be able to eliminate many of the middle men, who now stand between the farmer and his ultimate market. In Denmark, where agricultural co-operative associations flourish, the farmer gets 72 cents of the consumer's dollar; here he has been getting 32 cents. We hold that is unjust, inefficient and in the long run to the disadvantage of both farmer and consumer. This can be changed if the middle men are got out of the way. Already in Indianapolis several smaller dealers have had to quit business. A lot more of them will have to get out as our operations expand."

BIG ACQUISITION
BY PUNTA ALEGRE
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Stockholders of the Baraga Sugar Company have approved the transfer of all holdings of the concern to the Punta Alegre Sugar Company, it was announced here today.

The stockholders met yesterday and voted in favor of the deal, which involves \$4,250,000 in cash and 4,000,000 in stock. Both companies have extensive holdings in Cuba.

Public Utility Stocks

Quoted by Stone & Webster

	Bid	Asked
Abington & Rockland, cap.	120	
Baton Rouge Elec. Co. pfd.	83	85
Blackstone V. G. E. com (par \$50)	62	71 1/2
do pfd.		
Cape Breton Elec. Co. Ltd. com	15	
do pfd.	67	70
Cent. Masses V. Elec. Prop. com	5	
do pfd.	70	
Columbus Elec. & Pow. Co. com	96	
do 1st pfd.	120	
do 2d pfd.	83	91
Conn. Light & Pow. Co. pfd.	107	109
Conn. Power Co. pfd.	86	
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. com.	15	
do pfd.	80	83
Edison E. I. Co. of Brooklyn cap	175	180
El Paso Elec. Co. com.	121	123
do pfd.	181	
Fall River Gas Works, cap.	150	
do rights	6 1/2	
Galveston-H. Elec. Co. com.	28	30
do pfd.	74	77
Haverhill G. L. Co. cap (par \$20)	12	
Houghton Co. E. L. com (par \$25)	10	12
do pfd.	17	19
Jacksonville Traction Co. pfd.	25	
Lowell Elec. Light Corp. cap	12	
Missouri River Pow. Co. com.	22	23
do pfd.	78	81
Northern Texas Elec. Co. com	30	32
do pfd.	58	60
Nova Scotia T. & E. Co. pfd.	36	
Pub. Serv. Investment Co. com	60	
do pfd.	83	85
Puget Sound P. & L. Co. com	46	48
do pfd.	82	85
do prior	102	104
Rioy & L. Securities Co. com	77	
do pfd.	86	88
Savannah Elec. & Pow. com	15	
do pfd.	67	70
do deb.	97	100
Sierra Pac. Elec. Co. com.	5	7
do pfd.	77	77 1/2
Tampa Elec. Co. cap.	134 1/2	136 1/2

DIVIDENDS

Borden & Company usual semi-annual of 4 per cent on common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 and two regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1 and Dec. 1.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, Mass., regular quarterly of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 17.

Edison (Mass.) Electric Light Company quarterly of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Boston usual semi-annual of 8 per cent and 5 per cent extra, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Turman Oil Company extra of 2 per cent for quarter ended Sept. 30 in addition to three regular monthly dividends of 1 per cent. The date for payment will be announced later.

American Light & Traction Company regular quarterly of 1 per cent on preferred and of 1 per cent on common and usual quarterly stock dividend of 1 per cent in common stock on the common stock, all payable Aug. 1.

S. H. Kress Company regular quarterly of \$1 on common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Homestead Mining Company usual monthly of 25 cents a share, payable July 25 to stock of record July 20.

General Electric Company Ltd. (London), has declared 5 per cent free of tax.

United Eastern Mining Company usual quarterly of 15 cents a share, payable July 25 to stock of record July 5.

ST. PAUL ROAD'S TRAFFIC

CHICAGO, July 6.—There were handled in June by the St. Paul Railway 148,359 loaded cars compared with 139,631 cars in June last year.

EARNINGS OF
BIG FOUR FOR
FISCAL YEAR

Net Income Equivalent to \$5.16 a Share Compared With \$11.46 in 1920

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road, the "Big Four," for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income of \$2,929,948 after tax and charges, equivalent to \$5.16 a share on \$47,028,700 common stock compared with \$11.46 a share in 1920. The income amount compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Oper. rev.	\$7,782,593
Expenses	4,852,645
Taxes, etc.	3,966,745
Oper. income	11,294,704
Equip. rental, etc.	1,238,414
Net oper. inc.	10,056,290	\$11,639,376
Misc. income	3,885	2,329
Total oper. inc.	10,060,175	11,632,614
Other income	1,408,369	1,766,787
Gross income	11,510,118	13,319,231
Interest, rent, etc.	6,850,168	7,720,602
Net income	2,923,948	5,884,779
Preferred divi.	480,826	499,928
Sinking funds, etc.	103,487	65,115
Surplus	2,326,616	5,325,339

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

RAILS FEATURE
STOCK MARKET
TRADING TODAYBetter Outlook for Ending the
Strike Has Favorable
Influence

Covering of short contracts in the foreign oils and buying of rails, based on the better outlook for an early settlement of the strike were factors in the firmer tone of today's early New York stock market. Mexican Petroleum and Pan American registered initial gains of 1/4 point, with further strength in the California Petroleum and General Asphalt. Studebaker rose 1/2 point and Crucible and Baldwin Locomotive strengthened. Atlantic Coast Line featured the rails, rising 3/4 points in the first few transactions. Louisville & Nashville, Canadian and Missouri Pacific preferred also were substantially better.

Nova Scotia Steel was the weak

issue, declining almost 4 points.

Cotton Carriers Active

Cotton carriers led the more general advance of rails during the morning. Atlantic Coast Line increased its gain to 4 1/2 points and Louisville & Nashville showed a 4 point advance; gains of 1 to 2 1/2 points marked the demand for coals, especially Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Reading, Lehigh Valley & Erie first preferred.

Further pronounced strength of domestic oils, with Standard Oil of New Jersey gaining 5 1/2 points, was offset by renewed weakness of Mexicans. Constant pressure caused a reaction of 5 1/2 points in Mexican Petroleum and Pan American also became heavy. Copper, independent steels and gas shares were firm to strong.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Liberty in Demand

Investment buying of Liberty issues in single lots of as much as \$1,000,000, and mostly at the year's highest prices, was the conspicuous feature of the bond market.

Record prices were made by the First 4 1/2s at 100.44, the Second 4 1/2s at 100.26, the Third 4 1/2s at 100.24, and the Fourth 4 1/2s at 100.16. The First 4 1/2s and the first Second 4 1/2s duplicated their best prices of the year.

Foreign loans were irregular and mainly lower, notably Mexican 4s and 5s and Swiss 5s.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas, prior lien 4s and adjustment 5s, Northern Pacific 5s and Chesapeake & Ohio Convertible 5s, Erie General 4s, Consolidated Gas 7s and American Telephone 5s were higher by fractions to 1 1/2 points.

Liberty is Active

Accumulation of high grade railroad shares tended to review bullish operation in other quarters, and even caused a substantial rally in the Mexican oil stocks. Bullish inspiration was derived largely from declining money rates, record prices for Liberty bonds and the encouraging trade outlook in many industries.

Practically all of the popular stocks shared in the market strength, with the equipments, steels and food issues making a particularly good showing in the early afternoon. Louisville & Nashville extended its rise to 6 1/2 points. Manhattan Electric Supply gained 5, American Water Works preferred 3 1/2, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 3, and Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, unrefined, Baldwin Locomotive and American Locomotive 2 to 2 1/2.

BOSTON CURB

Stock	High	Low	Last
Amudam	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Bagdad Silver	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Bay State Gas	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Boston	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Boston & Montana	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Chief	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Colo Mining	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Cong Copper	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Crystal Cop	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Denbigh	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Florida	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Int. Sugar	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Livingston	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Mount Prod	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
N. E. Fuel	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Ruby Cons	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
States Cons	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Shen	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Union East	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Verde Central	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Verde Mines	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Sales 70,282 shares.			

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.61	22.74	22.40	22.70
Oct.	22.35	22.51	22.16	22.47
Dec.	22.05	22.25	21.86	22.17

Liverpool Cotton

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
July	13.32	13.34	13.07	13.28
Oct.	12.89	12.91	12.66	12.86
Dec.	12.51	12.53	12.28	12.53
Jan.	12.50	12.51	12.23	12.47
March	12.30	12.32	12.10	12.25
May	12.18	12.19	11.99	12.12
Spots 13,626, down 13 points. Sales, 800 bales. Tone at close quiet.				

New Orleans Cotton

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.61	22.74	22.40	22.70
Oct.	22.35	22.51	22.16	22.47
Dec.	22.05	22.25	21.86	22.17

LONDON WOOL PRICES

LONDON, July 6.—In the wool market here merino top-makers have sold considerable quantities of 64s at 52s to 53d for September and December delivery. Good business prevails, with fine medium crossbreds in demand, 56s selling at 29d, 60s at 21d, and 46s at 15d.

SUGAR PRICE HIGHER

The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia has advanced refined sugar to 6.40 cents, the price previously quoted by the Federal Refining.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Last

Adams Ex.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Sugar	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Tobacco	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Cotton	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Express	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Ice	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Inter.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Lumber	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Paper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Rubber	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Steel	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Textile	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. T. & E.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & A.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & S.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & T.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & U.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & V.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & W.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & X.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & Y.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & Z.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AC.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AD.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AE.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AF.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AH.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AI.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AJ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AK.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AL.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AM.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AN.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AO.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AP.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AQ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AR.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AS.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AT.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AU.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AV.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AW.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AX.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AY.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & AZ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BC.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BD.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BE.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BF.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BH.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BI.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BJ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BK.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BL.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BM.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BN.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BO.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BP.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BQ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BR.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BS.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BT.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BU.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BV.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BW.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BX.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BY.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & BZ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CC.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CD.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CE.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CF.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CH.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CI.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CJ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CK.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CL.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CM.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CN.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CO.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CP.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CQ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CR.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CS.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CT.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CU.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CV.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CW.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CX.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CY.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & CZ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DC.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DD.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DE.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DF.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DH.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DI.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DJ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DK.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DL.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DM.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DN.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DO.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DP.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DQ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DR.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DS.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DT.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DU.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DV.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DW.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DX.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DY.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & DZ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EC.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & ED.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EE.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EF.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EH.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. W. & EI.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Golf Course Just Completed on Seashore at Chatham, Massachusetts

THE DUNES OF
EASTWARD HO!

New Golf Layout at Chatham, Cape Cod, Offers Best Features of British Sea-Siders

Eastward Ho!—with this name does the new golf course of Chatham Country Club on Cape Cod betoken the unusual which truly calls for an exclamation mark. The first divots have just flown to the mashes on the dunes of this new links and already such as Oumet speak of it in superlatives; simply because there is nothing like it in this side of the heather, and nothing even there which will better it when the turf has two more years. This course is designed for championships and before many seasons one predicts that a national title will hang on the balance along the Massachusetts shore.

Walton Heath, James Braid's stamping ground, was evolved by the plans of the same English architect—W. Herbert Fowler—who conceived the splendid holes which bring out all the golf there is in the Great Point peninsula on Pleasant Bay, and if this course is not his masterpiece he has yet to make one.

High bluffs above the Atlantic, rolling plains, calm bays, and dunes which the wind never leaves—these offer the composite of a golfer's paradise which this time is triumphantly realized.

The yardage of the course is 6379; 3147 out and 3232 in. The holes:

415, 356, 309, 166, 533, 400, 177, 366, 425

—2147

212, 452, 329, 333, 266, 151, 358, 512, 448

—3232—6379

Par is figured at 35, 37, 72. This story of the distances, however, does not begin to be complete, for there is so much to contend with in the way of hazards, cross-winds, rough, uneven topography, tricky putting surfaces, and so forth, that the ordinary standards become quite a percentage harder to live up to at Chatham.

There are two long holes, it will be seen, the fifth and the seventeenth, with real brassie stretches and everything that makes whosoever sinks a 5 pick the pellet out of the cup with a pang. And for one-shotters are offered for the skill testing of players: the fourth, 166 yards; the seventh, 177 yards; the tenth, 212; the fifteenth, 151. Five others measure from 400 to 483 each. Thus the distance element in the championship course is complete even on paper, and on the turf, in actual playing, these hole-lengths are often greatly augmented.

As for the trapping, when it is realized that the architect was given instructions to "go the limit" in designing a real golf course, one need hardly be told that the quota of bunkers is not skimmed. Such sand pits scarcely ever greet the modern holiday golfer, for these are excavations which do not release a ball unless it is played correctly. Making a trap at Eastward Ho! is but a matter of digging the sand below the surface loam, filling from outside sources being obviated. Already the 10 new bunkers at Chatham have a seasoned look, they are such natural developments of the cape soil. Above the greens, across the fairways where ill-hit shots must often land, waiting for slice and hook, these bunkers are one of the most magnificent features about this layout which is praiseworthy in so many directions. Water-hazards abound also.

One of the golfer's great joys is gained from the natural beauty of the links he plays over, for even though he may not pause in deliberate admiration of the view or the surrounding verdure, yet he is aware of the excellence of scenery more than a little. And so it is a very great asset of the present course that there are the billowy stretches of fairway, the bordering lines and dotted clumps of coniferous trees, the various tall grasses, the curving beaches, and the high sea as the ultimate boundary. Much consolation awaits the duffer after a 9 at Chatham.

Construction work on the links, which were opened on Monday with an exhibition match by Francis D. Oumet and others, began in 1920 and over \$75,000 has been expended on the land to date.

There is an excellent clubhouse, facilities for tennis, yachting, bathing, fishing, and indeed the whole environment of the town of Chatham, 92 miles from Boston, with a progressive population, is ideal.

Financing, by-laws, etc., have been very adequately worked out by the officers, who are: G. Herbert Windeler, president; Percival Gilbert, a former

state champion, treasurer, and Henry H. Wilder, secretary. Windeler is a former U. S. G. A. president, and Wilder at one time was president of the state body. Associated with the above men on the board of governors are D. Edgar Manson, Wallace B. Donham, Robert W. Sayles, Dr. John Howland, Oscar C. Nickerson, Edward L. Hurd, and Alexander S. Browne. Membership is at present limited to 150 holders of the charter bonds, and sale of houseplots in the plots adjoining the course is restricted to these owners of the Chatham Country Club, whose plan it is to make the 250-acre peninsula just what it ought to be in every detail from the salt water up.



IN SOME sports and even in some golf competitions it is pretty easy to pick the winner before the event, but as regards the coming national open one is faced with the fact that there are too many Man O' Wars entered to make any prophecy nearly a sure thing. Somebody's putter—this "somebody" being one of a small group of leaders—will be infallible at Skokie during the greater part of those four circuits and he will win; that's about what always happens after all. And it is Mr. Hagen's green-stick which happens to be the working one, they had better sweep out one of those piches in the Washington Hall of Fame, because Sandwich and Skokie together would demand more recognition than a job in the movies or a brass band serenade.

The amateurs have taken themselves very seriously in the United States ever since Charles Evans Jr. won the event in 1918, and this year we see many of them—J. P. Guilford, F. J. Wright Jr., R. T. Jones Jr., Jesse W. Sweetser and a host of dark horses. With all credit to the amateurs, one must say, however, that while they furnish good competition they are not seriously liable to beat the pros at their own game—medal play—for a stretch of four rounds.

The way they are working on the ground at West Hingham, where the South Shore Country Club links is under construction, it will not be long before the sand will fly out of the bunkers there. At present things are wet there to the Nth degree but as the draining is one of the chief concerns of Wayne E. Stiles in his courses there will be no undue dampness in the end. From a casual view of the area, about three miles of cement drain piping is being laid there right now.

Maine may be the "Summer Playground of America," but apparently these United States are of similar significance to the better British pros, judging by the way they book themselves for exhibitions on our courses during the sunny months. The latest to join the throng from Merrie England are Alexander Hurd and Jonathan H. Taylor, who come too late for the Skokie skirmish but will play here, coats and all—for our instruction, doubtless.

Massachusetts having just given the amateur sceptre to Oumet, Pennsylvania will crown J. W. Platt or some one else. The state professionals will show the amateurs how it should be done, however, by running off their 72 holes beforehand, starting today.

Several Fourth of July fireworks exhibitions at local country clubs are due for postponement again tonight, judging by the present color of the sky, and one is tickled to ruminate upon the fact that golf is about the most weatherproof of Fourth sports after all.

View Showing Admirable Variety of the Land for a Links Resembling Famous Ones in England and Scotland

Photograph by Walton Advertising & Printing Company, Boston

Way Is Now Open for United
States Women's Team Entry

International Meet Progresses With Pacification of Rival French Feminine Athletic Federations

NEW YORK, July 5.—Announcement by the rival French feminine athletic federations that they had dropped their differences, at least temporarily, and would conduct the international games at Pershing Stadium on Aug. 20, is expected to pave the way for the entry of an American team in these competitions. The personnel of the team already has been announced. In connection with the development of competitive athletics for women, especially throughout the European countries, it is expected that the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the controlling body in international athletics, will accept jurisdiction in feminine athletics within the next year. Such a move would standardize and give permanency to track and field sport among women throughout the world and meet with the approval of the national amateur sport-governing bodies of all civilized nations.

Members of the Amateur Athletic Association recently received from President F. S. Edstrom of the International Amateur Athletic Federation a communication addressed to the I. A. A. F. Council. President Edstrom, who is a famous Swedish athletic authority, stated that the council has decided by vote to study the adoption of rules governing athletic, track and field events for women. In order that a full and complete report on the subject might be made to the council for 1923 President Edstrom has appointed the following committee: Frantz Reichel, France, president; H. J. Barclay, Great Britain, vice-president; F. Wydemans, Belgium; Allen Muir, France; one woman to be appointed by the French Athletic Federation and a similar member to be appointed by the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain.

The committee will be asked to report its findings upon the following questions:

Shall amateur track and field sports

for women be governed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation? If so, what rules should be adopted for competitive athletics among women? Shall international championship meets for women be allowed? Shall track and field competition for women be made a part of the Olympic games program?

It is the general consensus of opinion among amateur athletic authorities in this country that the committee appointed will report in favor of the control of women's athletics by the I. A. A. F. and that recommendation will be made that some competitive events for women be placed upon the Olympic games program for the meet to be held at Amsterdam in 1928.

Teams From Four Nations
Enter for Women's Meet

PARIS, July 5 (By The Associated Press)—Entries of women's field and track athletic teams for the international meet to be held in Pershing Stadium August 20 have been received from Belgium, Switzerland, England, and Czechoslovakia. France also will enter the strongest women's athletic team that has ever competed in an international meet.

The games will be held under the auspices of the Feminine Federation of France. This is a feminine French athletic federations between which there has been until recently friction, which threatened to ruin the proposed international games for women athletes.

Several conferences have taken place between the rival factions in the past few days. It was finally decided to declare an armistice until October, when the annual meetings of the rival federations will be held. At these annual meetings efforts will be made to fuse the two into one federation or agree upon permanent and harmonious working relations.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS
WIN CHAMPION CUP

HURLINGHAM, Eng., July 5.—In the finals for the Champion Cup today the Argentine polo team won, defeating the Eastcott team by the score of 12 to 8.

The American members, Earl W. Hopping and S. Sanford, performed very well. Each scored three goals, while Major V. N. Lockett, who played back, secured two. A. Grisar, a Belgian, was the other Eastcott player.

The performance of the Argentine players was uniformly good. Four of their goals were hit by Louis Lacey, the captain. J. D. Nelson also secured four goals, and John and David Miles each scored two. After the match Lady Tweedmouth, whose husband is chairman of the Hurlingham Club, presented a cup to Captain Lacey.

CLAYCOURT SEMIS
SCHEDULED TODAY

Miss Bancroft and Miss Hooker and Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Bickle Meet

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6 (Special)—Semi-final matches of the women's national claycourt championship were scheduled for the Park Club courts, this afternoon, all but four of the original contestants having been eliminated from the tournament before play ended yesterday.

In the upper bracket of the draw, Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston, was to encounter Miss Helen Hooker of Niagara Falls, in one of today's semi-finals, while the survivors of the lower half, Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto, the Canadian champion, was scheduled to play Mrs. F. W. Godfrey of Brookline, Mass., who was runner-up in the last year's tournament.

There was only one upset in yesterday's play, that resulting when Miss Hooker defeated Miss Katherine Gardner of Boston. Miss Hooker captured a three set match by brilliant play and accuracy from the base line. Miss Bancroft did not lose a game in her match with Miss Olive Weinmar of Buffalo. Mrs. Bickle had a rather easy time, winning from Miss Ruth King, Cleveland city champion, and Mrs. Godfrey was never in danger of losing her match with Miss Marjorie Kessell of Buffalo.

Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match between Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Bickle is the subject of evenly divided opinion.

Play was begun yesterday in the mixed doubles, with the national claycourt title at stake. This tournament has attracted an unusually brilliant entry list, and competition promises to be very keen.

Nearly all of the women who are entered in the singles tournament will play in the mixed doubles, and also in the women's doubles, play in which was to begin late today.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto defeated Miss Eleanor Stockton and Carl Buell of Buffalo in the first match of the mixed doubles, and Miss Bancroft, playing with Gerald Emerson of New York, defeated Miss Marjorie Kessell and Percival Bowen, Buffalo, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Ruth King, Cleveland, 6-0, 6-1. Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Marjorie Kessell, Buffalo, 6-3, 6-2. Miss Mary Clark and C. R. Whiting, Buffalo, won from Miss Betty Albright and Eugene Stockpile, by default.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Oliver Weinmar, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Helen Hooker, Niagara Falls, defeated Miss Katherine Gardner, Boston, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, defeated Miss Marjorie Kessell, Buffalo, 6-3, 6-2. Miss Marjorie Kessell and Percival Bowen, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-1. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, defeated Miss Eleanor Stockton and Carl Buell, Buffalo, 6-3, 6-3.

Diegel-Clips Par in
Practice at Skokie

His 66 Not Likely to Be Equalled in the Title Rounds

CHICAGO, July 6 (By The Associated Press)—With a course record of 66, set in practice by Leo Diegel of New Orleans, to shoot at, contestants entered in the record field of 288 for the national open golf championship began to whirl around the Skokie course today, preparing for the first section of the three elimination rounds that starts on Monday.

With fairways made fast by lack of rain, although offering fine lies because of the abundant turf, the expert golfers seeking the crown of James M. Barnes of New York are able to drive prodigious distances with the latest models of the standardized balls.

Eluding the numerous sand traps is not so easy, as the fast course tends to let the balls roll, so that a sliced or hooked shot will trickle into the cavities. But the escape is fairly easy, as explosion shots are more simple in the powdery sand.

On the greens, velvet grass is so even that a golf ball that has not been tested for sphericity will run true to the putter's touch, leaving the player to solve only the roll of the terrain.

The weather thus far has been ideal: warm enough and yet not too hot for good playing of the 6,543-yard course. Diegel's record performance of beating par 70 by four strokes proved that while the course is fast, the greens are soft enough to hold well-pitched shots perfectly. The former Detroit player, who tied for second

place at Toledo two years ago when Edward Ray won the title, had five birdies going out in his remarkable score of 31. There was only one five and nothing higher on his card. He gathered 12 4's, one of these being one above par, three 2's and two 3's, lacking only a few inches of scoring a cuckoo one on the second line.

10,000,000 FRANCS
URGED FOR 1924
OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, July 5 (By The Associated Press)—Premier Poincaré and Finance Minister De Lasteyrie will appear before the Senate Finance Commission tomorrow and recommend that the Senate vote without reduction that 10,000,000 francs be appropriated by the Chamber for organization of the 1924 Olympic games.

The commission's original intention was to reduce the amount to 6,000,000, but M. Poincaré will insist that 10,000,000 is necessary to uphold the dignity of France before the 42 nations which have been invited to participate. M. De Lasteyrie will inform the commission that the country's finances can stand the expenditure. It is expected that the commission will act favorably and that the Senate will vote the 10,000,000 francs, thus ending a long wrangle.

MAYFORTH ACCEPTS POSITION. BURLINGTON, Vt., July 5.—The position of graduate manager of athletics at the University of Vermont was today accepted by Henry A. Mayforth, now of Springfield, Mass. Mayforth was graduated from the university in 1915. He was catcher on the baseball team in his college years and captain in '18. He succeeds A. Clyde Engle, who has resigned as athletic director and baseball coach, the last named office still being vacant.

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ATHLETICS

HOOVER WINNER
IN FIRST ROW

American Sculler Beats Tweed
at Henley Easily, Covering
Rough Course Well

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 6 (By The Associated Press).—Walter M. Hoover, of the Duluth Boat Club, today won his first heat in the Diamond Challenge Sculls of the Royal Henley Regatta, defeating R. J. C. Tweed, of Cambridge University, by a length and a half. His time was 10m. 41.

Hoover's first heat was little more than a practice paddle over the wind-swept Henley course, which was lashed by a gale that reached 40 miles an hour. After a burst of speed at the start Hoover rowed easily with a long, quick stroke.

Tweed made a plucky race of it, but as all his sculling had been done on the placid waters of the narrow river at Cambridge, the Englishman was not at his best on rough water.

It is said that Tweed planned to withdraw when he found himself pitted against the American champion in the first heat, but displayed good sportsmanship and rowed the race in order to give the visitor actual experience in competition at Henley before the real test for him, which comes tomorrow, when Hoover will meet A. A. Baynes of Australia, who defeated Earl of Great Britain today.

No members of the Royal Family were in attendance today.

A. A. Baynes of the Commercial Rowing Club, Brisbane, Queensland, defeated Earl, Great Britain, by 1½ lengths. The time was 12m. 35. J. Beresford Jr., of the Thames Club, defeated D. H. L. Gollan of London by three lengths. Time: 9m. 32s.

R. Blythe of Christ College, defeated O. B. Wallis of the Hertford Boat Club. Time: 10m. 8s.

Quest for a New
Scoring System

New York Man Latest to Offer
Ideas on Subject

Almost from the time that baseball averages were first recorded, it has been argued by some that a system should prevail whereby the true value of a batsman might be determined. Several alleged improvements have been advanced from time to time, but all have been rejected on the ground of impracticability or else totally ignored. Now Louis B. Foley of New York City, prompted by the same desire to furnish a more adequate method of determining batting averages, submits a plan which he deems worthy of consideration.

It is Mr. Foley's contention that the worth of a batter depends chiefly upon his instrumentality in scoring runs. A one-base hit, according to his system, would always be worth at least .001 to the batter's credit; a two-base hit, .002; a three-base hit, .003; and a home run, .004. If a single scores a run from second base, the batter gets .003—that is, .001 for the single itself, plus .002 for sending a man from second to third to home. If a single scores two runs, the batter gets .004—.001 for the hit, .001 for sending a runner home from third, and .002 for sending a man from second to third to home. So it would go, progressively, up to the next possible accomplishment—a home run with the bases filled, which would yield the batsman .010—.004 for the home run itself, .003 for scoring the runner from first base, .002 for bringing the runner home from second, and .001 for sending the man across the plate from third.

Under this system, everything which goes toward the making of runs should count. If Brown is on third and Green hits a sacrifice, the latter gets .001 for producing the tally. Again, if the bases are filled and the batter draws a base on balls, he gets .002—.001 for going to first himself, plus .001 for forcing in a run. Likewise, a single with three men on base, scoring one run, is worth .002 in scoring; while if two runs came in on a single, as shown above, it would yield .004 to the batsman. Should the runner on first be sacrificed, the batter gets .002 for the pass was given, later score, the man who drew the base on balls should get credit for .001 for each base each man advanced toward the completion of a run or runs.

A unique feature is the provision made for crediting the batter in case he advances a runner who subsequently scores. Thus, with Doe on first, Smith sacrifices; Black scores; Doe from second with a hit. Smith therefore is given .001 for his part in bringing the run around, while Black, who actually batted in the run, receives credit for it also. If Smith sacrifices Doe from first to second, however, and the latter fails to score, Smith receives no credit for the advancement.

The average of the batter is to be figured by dividing the yearly total by the number of times at bat.

Mr. Foley further proposes that a runner who makes a steal of home should be credited with an additional .001.

Besides his interest in the matter of improved baseball records, the sponsor of this system advocates that ball players wear numbers on the backs of their uniforms, so as to be the more easily identified by patrons in the stands.

PADDOCK AMONG ENTRANTS
Charles Paddock, world's champion sprinter, will compete in the national amateur championships to be held in St. Louis in September, according to a letter received by Thomas W. Waits of St. Louis, formerly president of the Amateur Athletic Union, from Robert S. Weaver, an A. U. official on the coast. Loren Murchison of the Illinois A. C. is expected to run in the St. Louis meet. He has long desired to meet the California star. With Paddock and Murchison competing in the sprint, those events are sure to arouse nation-wide interest among followers of athletics.

TITLE TENNIS IS
IN FOURTH ROUND

Tilden, Shimizu, Garland Still in
the Singles

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6 (Special).—With the fourth round of play in the national clay court tennis championship here scheduled for play today, three nationally known stars survive in the singles and the doubles field is likewise fast being weeded out.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia; Zenzo Shimizu, Japan; Charles S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Walter Westbrook, Detroit, Mich., remain in the singles in addition to F. E. Bastian, the only Indianapolis player left in the running after yesterday's third round play on the courts of the Woodstock Club. John Hennessey, who was rated as Indianapolis's best in the tourney, and Ralph Burdick, another local favorite, were defeated in three-set matches, Hennessey losing to Wray Brown of St. Louis, Mo., and Burdick bowing to Arthur Hubbell of Chicago. Bastian remained in the tournament by taking straight sets from Benjamin K. Parks of Ardmore, Pa., 7-5, 6-4.

Tilden and his youthful protégé, A. L. Wiener, sprang a surprise in the opening play of the men's doubles in taking a hot three-set match from Samuel Hardy, veteran Davis Cup captain, and Garland. J. C. Wright and Shimizu also won in the first round by gaining a default over Frederick and Eaglesfield. Burdick and F. E. Bastian, the local combination, slashed their way to a two-set victory over Hubbell and George Lott of Chicago.

Hennessey's overwhelming defeat at the hands of Wray Brown, after the local player had taken the first set, provided one of the biggest surprises of the tourney.

Hubbell proved to be too steady for Burdick and after dropping the second set to the local player he settled down and won the deciding one, 6-3.

Tilden found it more easy sailing yesterday in defeating J. B. Adoue, 6-1, 6-0. The winner outshot and outpointed his opponent all of the way, and at every stage of the game the Texas remained on the defensive. Tilden's only faulty play of the day occurred in the second game of the second set when he stroked two hard-hit balls over the baseline and gave Adoue the necessary margin for his one victory of the match. The summary:

NATIONAL CLAY COURT TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES

E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Benjamin K. Parks, Ardmore, 7-5, 6-4.
William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated J. B. Adoue, Dallas, 6-1, 6-0.
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated John Hennessey, Indianapolis, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.
Walter Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Edward Haupt, Cincinnati, 6-2, 6-1.

Arthur Hubbell, Chicago, defeated Ralph Burdick, Indianapolis, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.
Zenzo Shimizu, Japan, defeated Philip Bettens, California, 6-3, 6-0.
C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Louis Kuhler, Cincinnati, 6-3, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated Samuel Hardy and C. S. Garland Jr., New York, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.

C. J. Worthen, Columbus, and Frambles defeated Grens and Hoag, 6-1, 6-3.

Sagalowsky and Dixon defeated Crane and Crane, 6-1, 7-5.

Carter and Carter defeated Whitman and Ward, w. o.
McKay and Klipp defeated Lunn and Roenberger, 6-0, 6-2.

Theodore Heurman and W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Whitaker and Anderson, w. o.

Willis Fulton and Leonard Keith, Cincinnati, defeated Alder and Rafert, 6-2, 6-4.

Schumann and Hare, defeated Eaglesfield and Frederick, w. o.

I. C. Wright and Zenzo Shimizu defeated Hutchinson and C. W. Sanders Jr., w. o.

Marks and Holloway defeated Haupt and Kuhler, w. o.

Bastian and Ralph Burdick, Indianapolis, defeated Hubbell and Lott, 6-3, 6-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	45	30	600
New York	44	33	571
Chicago	39	38	521
Detroit	38	39	507
Washington	35	37	488
Cleveland	34	41	453
Boston	32	41	438
Philadelphia	28	41	406

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Detroit 6, Cleveland 5 (11 innings).
New York vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	47	30	610
St. Paul	46	30	595
Minneapolis	42	33	566
Milwaukee	45	37	549
Louisville	37	42	468
Columbus	34	44	438
Kansas City	34	47	420
Toledo	28	48	368

RESULTS YESTERDAY
First game, Louisville 1, Indianapolis 0.
Second game, Indianapolis 15, Louisville 10.
Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 4.
Columbus 2, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 2.

YALE NEGOTIATING
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale is negotiating with Joseph Fogarty, Pennsylvania coach, to take charge of the Eli basketball squad next season.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	46	24	700
Tulsa	44	32	600
Sioux City	43	33	588
Wichita	43	37	538
Omaha	40	37	519
Oklahoma City	33	49	402
Denver	27	61	348
Des Moines	27	63	335

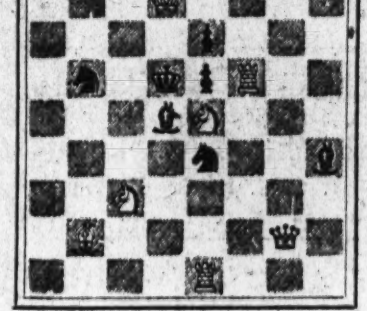
RESULTS YESTERDAY
Denver 7, Omaha 2.
Oklahoma City 10, Tulsa 7.
Sioux City 7, Des Moines 1.
St. Joseph 8, Wichita 4.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 379
By T. E. Burkinshaw,
Sheffield, England

Original; composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 7



White 7

Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 380
By J. Pospisil

Black 5



White 6

Mate in Three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 377. B-Q4
No. 378. 1. Q-B6 PxQ
2. Q-B3 etc.

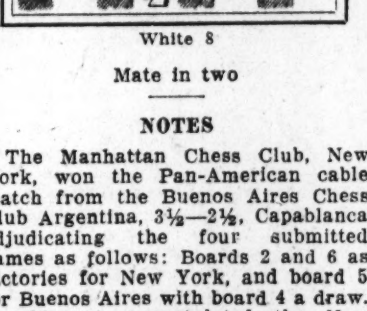
Prob. Comp.
J. Dobruksy 1. Q-Q4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The key move of this problem is designed to paralyze the Black Queen which is given unusual freedom.

By Dr. C. Planck.

Black 8



White 8

Mate in two

NOTES

The Manhattan Chess Club, New York, won the Pan-American cable match from the Buenos Aires Chess Club Argentina, 3½-2½. Capablanca adjudicating the four submitted games as follows: Boards 2 and 6 as victories for New York, and board 5 for Buenos Aires with board 4 a draw. Capablanca congratulated the New York players, Phillips, stating, "he played quite well." Score:

Bds. New York Buenos Aires
1. O. Chajes..... ½ J. A. Lynch..... ½
2. R. T. Black..... 1 B. H. Villegas..... 0
3. A. Merder..... ½ R. Illa..... 0
4. J. Rosenthal..... ½ A. Ellerman..... ½
5. A. Schneider..... 0 A. Quirga..... 1
6. H. M. Phillips..... 1 L. B. Rawson..... 0

Total.....3½ Total.....2½

Buenos Aires played white on the odd-numbered boards. Referee—Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia. Adjudicator—Jose R. Capablanca of Havana.

By the universal celebration of his birthday on June twenty-second, Paul Morphy is at last officially recognized as the greatest chess genius the world has known. While he was born in 1837, all his chess was played between the ages of 11 and 24 years.

During this brief period he toured Europe and America, leaving a record far in advance of his time. He finally offered any player the odds of pawn and move, and not having it accepted retired undefeated, never to play again.

The Morphy rapid transit tournament held at the Boston, Mass. Chess Club resulted in Dr. David Lepper and W. W. Adams dividing first and second prizes with J. Hamilton third.

Berlin, Germany, reports the match between Samisch and Reti as won by the former, 5½ to 2½.

In the play-off of the triple tie for the lady championship of Scotland Miss Gilchrist won (retaining her title) with Mrs. Brockett second and Miss Sanders third.

The Canadian championship held at Montreal was won by J. S. Morrison with 8½ points out of 11.

At a special meeting of the S. C. C. N., England, the counties were crowned as follows for the 1922-23 championship:

Group 1. Berkshire, Hampshire, Middlesex and Surrey.
Group 2. Essex, Hertford, Kent and Sussex.
Group 3. Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester and Somerset.

The winner of group 2 and 3 play on Feb. 10, 1923, and the survivor plays the winner of group 1 on March 3.

M. E. Goldstein has again won the championship of the University College Chess Club with N. Clyne second. The following game was recently

contested in the Brooklyn, N. Y., tournament:

White	Black
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-K3	Kt-KB3
3. P-Q3	P-K5
4. Kt-Q2	P-K3
5. P-KB4	P-B4
6. P-B3	P-B4
7. P-B3	P-B4
8. Castles	Castles
9. Q-K	P-KR3
10. Kt-KKt3	Kt-R4
11. Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
12. Kt-B3	P-B4
13. Kt-K5	P-B5
14. B-K2	BxB
15. QxB	KtXKt
16. QPxB	Q-K
17. R-B3	R-B
18. B-Q2	R-QB3
19. QR-KB	R-Kt3
20. B-F	K-R2
21. R-R4	R-QB3
22. K-R	P-KKt4
23. P-KR4	Q-Kt3
24. R-Kt	R-QB3
25. KtXP	QXP
26. Q-R3	Q-R3
27. Q-K4	Q-Ktch
28. R-R5	Q-Q
29. P-KR4	P-Kt3
30. QXP	R-Kt3
31. Q-Kt4	Q-Kt3
32. R-Kt	PXP
33. P-P	Q-Ktch
34. K-R2	Q-R2

White announced mate in five moves.

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	24	588
St. Louis	42	32	568
Brooklyn	40	32	548
Chicago	36	36	500
Cincinnati	36	38	488
Pittsburgh	34	38	472
Philadelphia	26	40	384
Boston	26	43	377

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 5.
Philadelphia vs. Boston (two games, postponed).

GAMES TODAY
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	44	34	524
Portland	42	38	504
Salt Lake City	42	43	506
Los Angeles	47	47	500
Oakland	46	48	480
Portland	43	45	483
Reading	43	52	457
Sacramento	36	57	387

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Sacramento 5, Vernon 1.
Oakland 4, Salt Lake City 3.
San Francisco 7, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 6 (12 innings).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	44	34	524
Rochester	42	38	504
Buffalo	40	36	544
Jersey City	41	37	528
Toronto	34	41	453
Reading	34	45	430
Syracuse	31	48	403
Newark	22	61	301

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Syracuse 3, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 3, Reading 0.
Buffalo 7, Rochester 6 (11 innings).
Jersey City-Newark (rain).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 6, Chattanooga 4 (first game).
Nashville 4, Chattanooga 3 (second game, seven innings).
Mobile 5, Birmingham 8.

Atlantic 10, New Orleans 6.
Little Rock 10, Memphis 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Albany 3, Pittsfield 2.
Springfield vs. Waterbury (postponed).
Bridgeport vs. Pitsburgh (postponed).
New Haven vs. Hartford (postponed).

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO
SEND TENNIS TEAM

PARIS, July 6 (By The Associated Press).—The French Tennis Federation will do everything possible to send a Davis Cup team to the United States to meet Australia, Mr. Wallet, president of the federation, said today upon hearing reports that it had been decided that the semi-final tie must be played in the United States.

The federation's president said the secretary of the federation, now at Wimbledon, would make a final attempt to get the Australians to have the games played in Europe, and if he failed then some way out must be found, "even if we are going to certain defeat at the hands of the Australians."

Mr. Wallet intimated that perhaps exhibition matches might be arranged in American cities, if the French team were eliminated from the Davis Cup play, to reimburse the expenses of the players. "I understand," he added, "that the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has dollars to our francs, found it too expensive to finance a trip for W. J. Tilden 2d to Wimbledon to defend his title. Surely they understand our position, when we have to defray the expenses of four or five men."

Now the clubs shift scenes, the western four in the American League appearing in the east, while the Atlantic coast quartet inaugurate their second journey inland.

The league is bigger than the magnitude is attested by the action of the International League club owners, who have presented an ultimatum to J. C. Dunn, president of the Baltimore Club, demanding that he release three star players at the end of the current season. Baltimore's Orioles are literally walking away from the pennant, and rather than face a repetition of this state of affairs, officials of other clubs say they will agitate for a return of the draft. Dunn surely seems to have a knack for turning out "super"-aggregations, for the same condition obtained when G. H. Ruth, Ernest Shore and other stars were members of his club.

Philadelphia played its last game at Boston under protest, inasmuch as Capt. Arthur Fletcher's suspension had been lifted but he was not allowed to play. The reason for this was that the umpires had not been notified in time that he was eligible. Since the Phillies won the protest was of course, immediately withdrawn.

Last year, Cleveland, with a world champion's reputation to sustain, was the only American League westerner to play anything like consistent winning ball. Now Cleveland is the only club in that section of the circuit to fail to show better than .500.

PATTERSON MAKES
SEMS AT WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (By The Associated Press).—The match between Gerald Patterson of Australia and Cecil Campbell of England, interrupted yesterday by rain, was won today by Patterson, who took the fourth set, 6-1. This gave Patterson the victory, 7-9, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, giving him a place in the semi-finals.

In the fifth round of the men's singles, J. B. Gilbert defeated T. M. Mayrorgator 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the United States woman champion, and Miss Edith Signourney of Boston, were defeated in the women's doubles today. Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Peacock, Great Britain, won from the United States pair, 6-2, 6-1.

Patrick O'Hara Wood, Australia, and Miss Suzanne Lenglen, defeated G. Sherwell and Miss D. Kemmis Betty England, in the mixed doubles 6-2, 6-1.

Chicago Must Wait for Adoption
of New State Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 6.—"Vitality" important parts must be sheared from Chicago's proposed zoning ordinance to make it come within a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, H. T. Frost, chief of staff of the Chicago Zoning Commission, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview.

Leon Horstman, an assistant corporation counsel, yesterday reported his findings, the result of study of the decision which, in addition to taking a lot of value out of an ordinance, deals a blow at the entire city's building code. In part the decision reads: "An ordinance is void which prohibits one citizen from conducting a particular kind of business in a certain locality and permits another to engage in the same character of business in the same locality merely because the latter had established his business before the ordinance was passed."

This brings up the extent of "locality," which Mr. Frost interpreted to mean a city block. He said that without question there are a large number of city blocks in Chicago in which there are now situated industries which the ordinance intended eventually to stamp out, or at least to limit further expansion. For an instance, if in a nice residential section a small delicatessen store is now located, the fact that this store is now "established in a locality" forever prevents the zoners from ruling out future commercial enterprises, so far as present laws are concerned.

The only immediate hope of safeguarding property through effective zoning seems to be in ratification by popular vote of the proposed new state Constitution, which makes specific provisions for zoning, covering this very point, and would, of course, be beyond reach of the Supreme Court's decision. The vote on the new Constitution is set for Dec. 12, and for that reason the zoners now think it will be best to withhold the final draft of the zoning ordinance until after they see the outcome of the state issue

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IRRIGATION FIRST,
CALIFORNIANS SAY

Generation of Power Secondary
in Claim on Water Supply

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22
(Special Correspondence)—Use of
water for irrigation purposes takes
precedence over use of water for the
generation of hydro-electric power,
according to a decision just handed
down by the California State Railroad
Commission in a controversy between
agricultural interests in Tuolumne
County, and the Pacific Gas &
Electric Company, with the water supply
in that county involved.

The corporation asked authority to
abandon its Columbia ditch, part of
the Tuolumne County irrigation water
system, and requested an increase of
water rates if permission to abandon
the ditch should be denied, declaring
that the location of the Columbia ditch
does not permit double use of the
water for the generation of electric
power and for irrigation.

The Railroad Commission upheld the
findings of the California State Water
Commission, which held that all the
waters of the south fork of the Stanis-
laus River, the source of the water in
the Columbia ditch, are permanently
dedicated to irrigation in Tuolumne
County, and that, therefore, the Pacific
Gas & Electric Company must main-
tain the ditch. The decision is of far-
reaching importance to every county
in California.

CANADIAN ROAD
IS DOING BETTER

TORONTO, July 6.—President Hanna
of the Canadian National Railways
says that the gross income of the sys-
tem, including the Canadian Northern,
Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island,
National Transcontinental, and Grand
Trunk Pacific, for May, was \$9,797,431;
operating expenses, \$9,836,070; deficit,
\$38,638. The operating ratio was
100.38, compared with 129.87 in May,
1921.

Net earnings for May show an im-
provement of \$2,500,000, and the deficit
for five months is less by \$6,500,000
than in 1921, notwithstanding a de-
crease of \$6,456,415 in gross. Operating
expenses for five months have been
reduced nearly \$13,000,000, or 20
per cent.

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Said the Familiar Essayist to the Admiring Lady: "I don't find subjects at all. They find me."

A. L.—"O yes. You mean that you feel yourself in a certain mood, and then the subjects that fit that mood come to you without calling."

F. E.—"Precisely."

A. L.—"But you don't find that all the really good essay subjects have been already written up?"

F. E.—"Such as what, for example?"

A. L.—"O, 'Walking,' and 'Old China,' and 'Roast Pig,' and . . . and . . . Well, you know. All the really good subjects."

F. E.—"But, my dear lady, how about Shoestrings? Who has written up the Responsibilities of Ancestors? Has any one yet exhausted the Paths of Surnames, or fully explained the Happiness of Clams?"

A. L.—"And yet, if you don't think me rude—these topics seem to me just a bit trivial. I said, you remember, all the really good ones."

F. E.—"Yes, such as 'Roast Pig' and 'Old China.' Now what could be more trivial, apparently, as an essay topic, than 'Old China'? What makes you think it really good? Why, simply the fact that the essay on that topic of which you are thinking is only one per cent old china and ninety-nine per cent Charles Lamb. Now Charles Lamb is not himself a trivial topic. Notice that in that particular essay, as nearly everywhere, he doesn't really write about his announced topic. He uses it only as a springboard from which to plunge into the true essayist's only real subject—himself."

A. L.—"How egotistical! And do all familiar essayists do like him—just write about themselves?"

F. E.—"I fear so. That is, if they are any good they have the sense to stick to the subject they know most about, are most interested in."

A. L.—"O, if you put it that way, it doesn't look so bad. But why can't they be honest and say right out that all they write about is just themselves, like a man who writes his own biography?"

F. E.—"I suppose because they are timid, and feel the need of some innocent-seeming topic to use as a stalking-horse. But, really, the familiar essayist is a sort of autobiographer who hasn't the courage of his convictions."

A. L.—"That's good . . . that last sentence! Would you mind if I jot it down? Sort of autobiography. . . hasn't courage . . . convictions? Thank you! But if that's so, then the announced topic doesn't matter at all. It doesn't matter what subjects he chooses."

F. E.—"Well, no. Not if he is Charles Lamb. We don't really want

him to write about Old China. On that subject we'll trust only the expert. Now the essayist is an expert only upon himself. Let him stick to his last."

A. L.—"I see, then, that there must be still as many good essay subjects as ever, and that there always will be. Each new essayist has himself, all fresh and new, and all the world yearning to hear about him."

F. E.—"Exactly."

A. L.—"And, of course, if the title of an essay is only a springboard, then 'Shoestrings' will do as well as any. There are no trivial topics."

F. E.—"No. Perhaps I should admit, however, that there are a few trivial essayists."

A. L.—"O, naturally! But we aren't talking of them."

F. E.—"Well then, you may certainly say of the essayist who is not trivial in himself that almost any subject will serve his turn. All is grist that comes to his mill. Toss him any topic you please, and, if he is the right sort, he will go to work like a sleight-of-hand man who draws innumerable rabbits out of a silk hat. Only in his case the hat need not be of silk. His title doesn't hold him long. He's like the cat that will come back. Put him beside any tiny trickle of upland water and he will follow down its windings to the ocean of his own mood. Set his feet on city asphalt or on the dimmest woodland trail, and they move on unerringly, taking turn after turn without mistake, to the well-beaten roads that lead into the mountains of his own thought."

A. L.—"O, do let me get that down! Why, it's almost poetry."

F. E.—"Thanks. And let me say in return that your last phrase goes closer to the mark than all my words. For what, in the last analysis, is the exact nature of the familiar essayist's work? 'Why, it's almost poetry.'"

O. S.

The Wharves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The harbor waters ripple in jade green
Among the black wharves with their
old piles
Crowded thick and stark, with dull
crooked reflections.

The boats come in—coal barges from
the Lehigh.
The island ferry with its great side
wheel, and its crowd of excursion-
ists.
The New York boat, and the little
skiffs
That bob and tug as they ride
Moored by the salt-soaked piers.

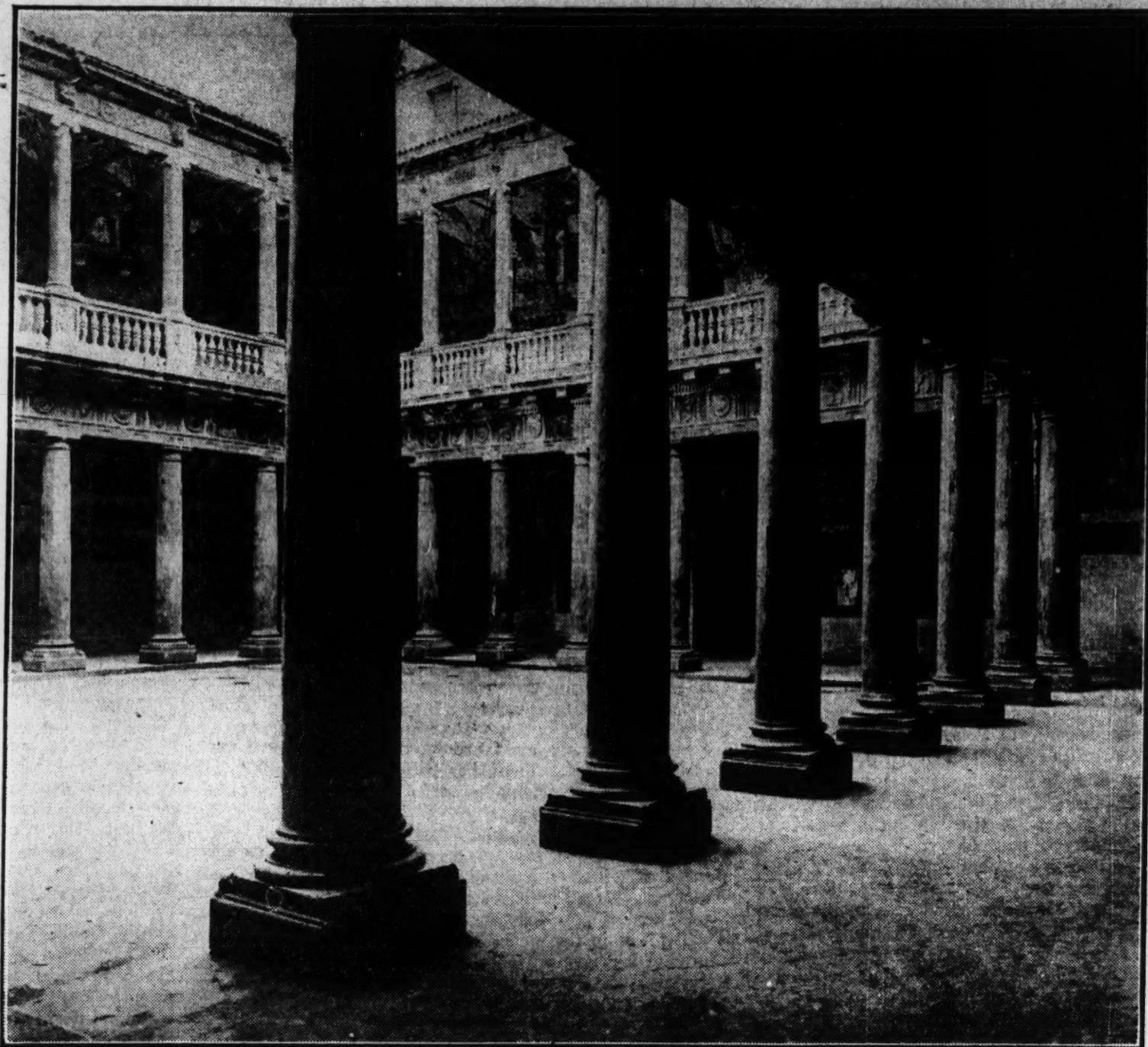
The gulls come in from the bay,
Flapping, wheeling, slanting here and
there,
Up from the jade-green waves to the
overhead blue.
Calling, calling to one another.

The tide comes in, slowly, relentlessly,
Lapping hungrily at the moss-grown
piles.
Crouched low beneath the old wharves.
The tide climbs—it hangs—turns,
Tide that waits for no man:

Now a boat goes upon its way, with
siren shriek;
The gulls go skimming down the
harbor.
The little waves call after them, and
follow on the ebb tide.

Only the wharves are left, in their
jade-green setting;
Gulls, ships, and tides may roam afar,
But the wharves remain. Only the
wharves remain!

—Frances Crosby Hamlet.



In the Courtyard of Padua University

Photograph © Allinari, Florence

Some Free Verse Fallacies

The mere technique of free verse is a feat. H. D. achieves it within a small compass; few others do. Most of the so-called free verse poets write either dithyrambic prose, whose cadences they emphasize by a typographical device, or else metres mingled and broken in such a way as to be unrecognized as metres.

Far from traditional poetry concentrating on form, it is free verse that does so. The one mode accepts a convention (not perhaps, as a rule, realizing that it is more than a convention) and is in consequence at liberty to forget form. But not for an instant is free verse able to possess the carelessness of freedom. Its refusal of limitation binds it, of necessity, in the strictest of limits.

Indeed, in the latest developments of technique we have what is equivalent to an abandonment of the earlier free verse position. Imagism removes the discussion outside of the question of form to that of method; and "polyphonic prose" is nothing more than a synthesis of every conceivable method, ranging from bald statement to frank doggerel—a haggis pie into which innumerable ingredients are thrown at hazard.

Imagism brings together, with an indulgent catholicism, those who use metre with a brilliant exactness, like Mr. T. S. Eliot, and those who use only cadence, like H. D. But they are to a man sticklers for form. And in the tenets agreed upon among them and published in their first anthology, free verse is fought for merely as a principle of liberty. The sole rule that distinguishes them from other schools is that of the presentation of images. As Miss Lowell, their spokesman, puts it, throwing Aristotle overboard, "Imagism is presentation not representation."

No other of their six rules can be cavilled at by the most conservative. Poets have never abandoned the principle of using always the exact and not the nearly exact word, though they have not always been successful in finding it. (Neither are the Imagists.) Poetic diction has practically disappeared as good usage. Every poet of consequence has invented some new rhythms. Most poets have felt free in the choice of subject. Concentration is no new poetic ambition. And poetry that is "clear and hard, never blurred nor indefinite," existed before the Imagists' manifesto appeared.

Nevertheless, a restatement of these hoary precepts is to be welcomed. Like all precepts they are frequently forgotten in practice; and to do the Imagists justice they have made an attempt to carry out their rules with meticulous conscientiousness. Moreover, their central idea—that of rendering particulars exactly without vague generalities—is valuable when not pushed too far. But the Imagists have pushed their doctrine too far. They are like that group of painters whose sad it was to paint sand; they are as sandy as possible; hair with words that are as hairy as possible. It is onomatopoeia ceasing to be

a casual trick and stiffening into a habit with the likelihood of freezing into a ritual.

One must, nevertheless, recognize that at the bottom of Imagism lies a hunger for actuality, for close contact. This, like the other fine elements in the movement, is not novel. "It is an odd jealousy," said Emerson, "but the poet finds himself not near enough to his object. The pine-tree, the river, the bank of flowers before him, does not seem to be nature. Nature is still elsewhere." The Imagists would accept the first but not the second part of the dictum. Their hands must touch the wood of chairs, the skin of flowers—and reproduce in words the sensations of their curious fingers. So far so good. But their eyes must be pressed against the object of their love—and they will be too close to it to see it. They forget that "Nature is still elsewhere."

The vers librists, so far from being daring innovators, are really shirkers of their vocation. They take the safe middle course, in which they will neither fail so badly as those who aspire to the highest nor succeed so well as those who attain the highest. They renounce the hope of perfection.

And yet they have performed an exceedingly useful service to literature—one for which we should be grateful. . . . The vogue of the loose and the sentimental and the decorative is over. The world may learn from the vers librists' fastidiousness, sometimes, and from their rigidity, always, salutary lessons in technique. They are the schoolmasters to bring us back to poetry.—Theodore Maynard, in Yale Review.

Silence

She was a quiet little body
In a quaint silk shawl.
Who sat and sewed and listened,
But hardly spoke at all.

She let her copper kettle
And her bright as copper fire,
Wag like tongues and hum like voices
In a cozy little choir.

She was quieter with others
Than they could be alone,
But the flashing of her fingers
Was a wit all its own.

And while we talked her needle
Like a swift dragonfly,
Was sewing seeds of summer
Into squares as blue as sky.

I have taken tea from many,
And talk from many more,
But a blue bag of lavender

I never had before
Or since from any woman
When I left her at her door.
—Winifred Welles, in Contemporary Verse.

Crabbe as a Botanist

So many are the allusions to wild flowers in Crabbe's poems that readers of "The Borough" and "The Tales" would naturally infer that the poet must have been a botanist. And the conclusion is abundantly confirmed by what we learn from other sources. "From early life to his latest years," his son tells us in an interesting Memoir, "my father cultivated the study of botany with fond zeal, both in books and in the fields." While practicing as an apothecary at Aldeburgh, and afterwards as a clergyman in Leicestershire and in Suffolk,

A Trustworthy Guide

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

P ERHAPS there is no state of mind harder to bear or to endure for any length of time than uncertainty and suspense. It would seem that the human consciousness prefers to be sure of just what is going to be, even when this knowing may mean the worst, rather than to remain suspended between hope and despair. Suspense brings with it a peculiarly cruel form of fear, a strain and tension at once corroding and consuming. Under the lash of such suffering the victim sometimes acts rashly and unfortunately. Even when the uncertainty does not rise to a tragic height, the average mortal, even in the smaller details of life, wants to know what is to be, wants to outline and plan. He fears very much when he cannot do this; but if the time comes when he seems able to plan and outline, he then falls into the next pitfall of human thought; for he fears exceedingly that his cherished plan may not mature.

Doubtless, it is the unreality, the hollowness, the insubstantiality of this so-called human mind which is responsible for just the form of mental distress which it experiences when it must remain in suspense. Therefore, when the truth taught by Christian Science, that divine guidance can be known, that it is possible to bring to bear upon the problem an understanding of that restful, wise, and all-powerful divine Mind, which is called God, when such teaching is even to some extent grasped, at once there is respite. Very early in the study of Christian Science, the learner commences to see that when he cannot find the way, cannot know or decide as to what is the right thing to do, or the right way to go, there is one thing he can do, and that is, he can rejoice in the sure and certain knowledge that a higher power and greater wisdom than his own will not fail to direct him.

Christian Science is a religion which reveals God as a trustworthy guide. In Isaiah are these words: "And the Lord shall guide thee continually." It would seem that many religions teach that God directs and leads His people; but sometimes this utterance gives only a vague comfort; and when uncertainty beclouds the path the wanderer seems not to know how to apprehend, or how to understand, the divine guidance so much needed. As such a one commences to study and to apply Christian Science, he is given that which enables him, not merely to vaguely believe that God will guide him, but to actually grasp and prove that the right way is being shown him.

At Hampton Court in England is a well-known maze, a plot of ground where intricate walks, bordered by high hedges, present devious paths leading around and about and back into each other. Here the pedestrian

George Crabbe found in botany his main recreation. Like his own "village priest" in "Tales of the Hall,"

"He knew the plants in mountain,
wood, and mead;
. . . all that lived or moved
Were books to him; he studied them
and loved."

It was his custom to copy into notebooks long passages from rare or expensive works on botany, of which his situation could only permit him to obtain a temporary loan. Several of these notebooks have been happily preserved, and through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. John Murray I have had the rare pleasure and privilege of examining them. They consist for the most part of extracts, written in a singularly clear and beautiful hand, from botanical transactions, such as those of the Linnean Society, and from such works as Curtis' "Flora Londinensis," together with observations on mosses, fungi and ferns. One notebook contains no less than fifty pages relating to British fungi, copied out, in the same exquisite handwriting, from Withering's Botany; another notebook deals with the sedges, and also includes long descriptions, taken from Withering, of British seaweeds.

At one time Crabbe contemplated writing an English treatise on botany. Indeed, the work was virtually completed, when, in consequence of the criticism of the Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who could not tolerate the idea of "degrading the science of botany by treating it in a modern language," Crabbe flung the manuscript into the fire. The poet often regretted this hasty action in after years, as otherwise he might have had the honor of being the recognized discoverer of more than one species of the British flora. He would specially mention a rare clover, which he found on the seashore at Aldeburgh, and which the distinguished botanist, Sir Joseph Banks, identified as *Trifolium suffocatum*, a species hitherto unknown in England. This particular specimen is now preserved in the Banks Herbarium in the British Museum. It would take too much space to attempt to treat the botanical allusions to be found in Crabbe's poems. It must be sufficient to say that those allusions are most frequent in the poems associated with Aldeburgh. A few summers ago I visited Aldeburgh for the express purpose of comparing its flora today with what it was when Crabbe wrote "The Borough." Almost all the poet's plants still remain. The Roman nettle is, however, gone, as is also the sea cotton-wood, from the shingle beach between Slaughten Quay and Hollesley Bay. But the rare and interesting sea-pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) continues to flourish in abundance near Orford Lighthouse and the little sickle-medick in Dunwich churchyard.—Canon Vaughan, in "The Music of Wild Flowers."

This liberating message, this clue, is the right idea of God, the Christ-idea, which Jesus lived and demonstrated for all mankind. His teaching iterated and reiterated that God is Love—Love of such faithful tenderness that it is not satisfied till it has found and brought back the one sheep wandering alone on the mountains. This true idea of God is again voiced by Christian Science, which makes the words and works of Christ Jesus practical and understandable. The student of Christian Science, as he gains this true idea of God learns to rely upon divine guidance, and finds it unflinching and always operative. Sometimes he may seem to be groping; but, renewing his love and trust, he perseveres; and, in looking back, he sees that even when he seemed to be groping, there had been safe progress. Then, when the next experience comes to him, he goes forward confidently, remembering that always, even when it is a step at a time, he is being led toward that which is right and best.

God surely guides the one who looks to Him earnestly. A hymn beloved of Christian Scientists, written by Mary Baker Eddy, voices a prayer for such guidance in these words (Poems, p. 14):

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,
How to gather, how to sow—
How to feed Thy sheep;
I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

It was more than threescore years ago that Wendell Phillips of Massachusetts, orator, patriot, statesman, declared, "Education is the only interest worthy of the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man." A layman in doubt as to the truth of this statement would lose all uncertainty by devoting even a few hours to attendance upon the exercises held this week by the forty departments of the National Education Association, now in annual session in Boston. For the earnest devotion and practical understanding given to the preparation of the addresses dealing with a multiplicity of subjects considered in these various programs are so manifest that the most skeptical critic would be convinced that education in its broadest aspects is receiving greater attention than ever before by the great army of capable, consecrated men and women responsible for the maintenance and conduct of this most important of all governmental activities. And if the observer, perchance, has not been in intimate touch with educational ways and methods for a few years, he could scarcely fail to be greatly impressed, if not bewildered, by the multiplicity of ingenious devices and methods which make up the machinery of education today. No one can doubt the great value of this experience to the teachers of the country, not only in new information gained as to means and methods, but even more in the inspiration, stimulation, and enthusiasm engendered in these great meetings, where the leaders of American education voice their messages.

The National Education Association, throughout its long existence, has been not only the active exponent of new and progressive ideals and methods in education, but it has rightfully taken a prominent part in promoting legislation necessary to the progress of this all-important subject. A half century has passed since this organization indorsed and began its promotion of a bill providing for the establishment of a national department of education, with its executive officer a secretary in the President's Cabinet. The original proposal has passed through various phases of evolution to its present form as represented in the Towner-Sterling Bill, now pending before the Congress. To captious critics of this bill who assail it in general terms, it should give pause that it is indorsed and even enthusiastically advocated by the greatest of all bodies of educators in this or any country, the National Education Association, now numbering well over a hundred thousand members. That this support is not spasmodic and temporary, but the result of whole-hearted and sincere conviction, is found in the fact of a half century of consistent effort to secure the recognition this bill provides for the important function of education. And when it is recalled that during the fifty years which mark the period of greatest growth in the development of American education, as at the present time, this association has included in its membership the ablest and best-known educators of the country, it would seem that their earnest advocacy of the bill places it beyond the possibility of defeat by the opposition of bigotry and prejudice. What function of government, it may well be asked, is more worthy of this high recognition than that which concerns the education of its citizens? The inscription on the western facade of the Boston Public Library, "The Commonwealth provides for the education of its citizens to safeguard order and liberty," directly answers the question. Is it not altogether patent, then, that so great an enterprise is worthy every recognition and deserving of every aid that will enhance its growth and promote its usefulness?

It appears that the chief objection to the Towner-Sterling Bill has its basis in fear—fear that the federal department proposed would assume rights and prerogatives reserved to the several states. This is by no means a novel objection, but one frequently raised whenever there appears real or imaginary danger of infringement upon the rights of the states; and sometimes, be it said, the cry has not been without good reason. But the bill in question specifically safeguards the rights of the states by providing that the proposed department shall in no particular assume the authority now exercised by the states. Its language is specific: "That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

Words could scarcely convey a more definite assurance of the protection of local authority in administration of all educational activities. What, then, it may well be asked, are the functions of the proposed department of education? They are specifically these: To remove illiteracy; the Americanization of the foreign-born; the promotion of physical education and health service; the training of teachers; the equalization of educational opportunities within the several states. Moreover, all prospective dangers from undue assumption of authority are precluded by a definite provision, viz., that all funds apportioned among the several states for the purposes above named shall be expended "in accordance with the laws of said states," manifestly removing every vestige of the alleged danger conceived by the opponents of this bill.

The idea of federal aid for promotion of public schools is as old as the Government itself. True friends of public education see in the passage of the Towner-Sterling Bill possibilities of advancement of educational systems and methods of immeasurable value. The facilities in a federal department for investigation at

home and abroad, for experimentation and the evolution of new and improved methods, are too manifest to require discussion. Meantime the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the city of Boston, which through their officials have so heartily welcomed this great body of representative educators, would scarcely be true to the traditions of the Commonwealth and city in opposing, through the press or any other public channel, so favorable an opportunity for the advancement of this most important of public functions, the education of American citizens.

THE lately received news that Amanullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is seeking exchange of diplomatic representatives with Japan, is even more interesting than it would have been solely on the ground that the rest of Asia regards Tokyo as pre-eminently the leader of the Orient. For not long before this information the world knew of the reception of the first Afghan Minister at the Court of St. James's. Just prior to that the people heard of an Afghan delegation ensconced at Rome. It is not six months ago that Washington was felt out to see if something of like sort might be carried through there, though fruitlessly in that case. Nor is it long since this "Lamp of the Congregation of the Faith," burning enthusiastically in his mountain fastnesses, was showing himself so over-friendly to Soviet agents that a suspicious Western world declared him clearly pro-Bolshevist.

May it not all mean that this youthful monarch is not merely upholding an "Asia for the Asiatics" idea, is not only seeking this ally or the other, but rather is trying to make more "modern" that star of valleys, radiating around the great peaks of the Koh-i-Baba? The progressive, democratic, often restless thought of these after-war days may well have penetrated even to the central uplands of the greatest and oldest of the continents. One realizes, too, that the autocrat who now issues his orders to Durrani and Ghilzais is but a young man still—and one remembers his father, uniting in views and habits the cruelties of the twelfth century and the customs of the twentieth, quite as does the Oxford-trained potentate whom Mr. Arliss caricatures in the footlight world in his "Green Goddess." Habibullah Khan was both idealist and sentimentalist, ultra-conservative one minute and boyishly "forward looking" the next, talking English, yet insisting upon ancient Persian as the language of the Kabul court; touchily jealous of "my people's honor," while singing music hall ditties to multiple wives, all bedecked to the imperial order. One reason for the assassination which cut short so picturesque a career, in the opening weeks of 1919, was given as the un-Afghan fondness the victim showed for automobiles and European-made clothes. Is his favorite son now following in those Western-pointing footsteps, so far at least as seeking Western friendships for his land and perhaps planning for some sort of Western development of his country's wealth?

There should be "good hunting" in those mountains, if ever they can be commercially opened, with reasonable protection of life and limb for the openers. It is practically virgin territory, of course, and it is larger than France. The 6,500,000 natives follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits when not engaged in the more popular pastime of war, but it is not the wheat and barley and beans and fruits which will most interest today; it is the copper and lead and zinc and iron and lapis-lazuli and, perhaps, oil. No wonder Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip, deprived of those Aladdin-like concessions in the Amur region, is reported en route to Peshawar.

In any case, judged by all signs in recent cables, Ameer Amanullah promises to show an entertaining reign.

INDICATIONS are that the people of the larger cities of the United States, by spontaneous individual action, are preparing to apply the acid test to the theory that prices and values are, in fact, regulated by the law of supply and demand. The correctness of this theory has been many times questioned in recent years, especially during and immediately following the war period. The opportunity seemed to have been given the few to reverse, by artificial processes, a rule which theretofore had worked quite satisfactorily. Prices of many of the chief commodities apparently were fixed without any particular regard to economic conditions, the theory being, apparently, to charge the highest price obtainable.

This tendency was particularly noticeable in the centers of population in all parts of the country, where owners of apartment houses and other improved real estate took advantage of the demand for homes and business property to advance rentals to a figure never before attempted in the United States. There was some justification for advancing the prices to be paid by tenants. Abnormal conditions, the tendency toward centralization of populations, the decrease in new construction due to the higher costs of material and labor, and the ability of those who formerly occupied undesirable tenements to pay, through an increased earning power, the rates charged for more commodious and pleasanter homes. Thus it may be conceded that, more or less directly in obedience to the law of supply and demand, some advance in rental values was to be expected. It came without any delay, and it has remained in force, in many instances increasing from month to month and from year to year, until the present time. This is true despite the fact that there has been a gradual readjustment of conditions. The congestion in the cities caused by the rush of shipyard and factory employees engaged in the manufacture of supplies necessary for carrying on the war was long ago relieved. Building has gradually increased

in many of the cities until the demand for homes can be met. Yet there has been no appreciable reduction in housing costs. Indeed, there is a tendency in some of the cities in the eastern part of the United States to still further advance rents, the effort being usually to bind a tenant by a long-term lease.

As the time approaches when many apartment houses under construction will be completed and when present leaseholds will expire, the need seems to be that those about to renew old contracts or enter into new ones insist now, as the landlords have insisted heretofore, upon the application of the economic law of supply and demand in determining the market values to be applied to prices paid for housing. It cannot be expected that the average prices will approximate those prevailing before the war period. Construction and upkeep costs are still high, and fuel prices and taxes are higher than formerly. But there should be material reductions in the prices charged for houses and apartments erected before the war, and these reductions naturally should have an effect upon all prices. It cannot be denied that there has been systematic profiteering in rents. Properties have been sold and resold on the basis of their increased earning power, and loans have been made by banks on these inflated values. It is certain, therefore, that the effort of present owners and mortgagees will be to maintain existing leasing standards, if not indeed to increase the rates now exacted.

The economic problem presented is none too easy of solution. The answer to it depends much upon the determination of the people of the cities to refuse to be exploited further by speculative investors. Charges now are, in many instances, far above the actual value of the service rendered. There has been formed, in effect, a monopoly of ownership powerful enough to control a vast portion of the property available for public use, and beyond this smaller owners have been quick to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the inflation which has been brought about. It is sufficient for the moment to realize that the failure of the operation of the law of supply and demand to bring the desired relief will result in the application of those regulatory measures which have proved effective in the cities where the foresight of those in authority has proved their effectiveness and their legality.

IT HAS been demonstrated in the first session of Parliament under the leadership of Premier Mackenzie King that government can be carried on in Canada without any party having a clear majority in the House of Commons. The opposition parties combined, Progressives and Conservatives, would outnumber the party on the Government side, the Liberals. But, in important divisions, the Government has succeeded in winning the support of most of the Progressives. At the same time it has been quite apparent that on issues where government measures failed to come up to the demands of the Progressives, such as tariff revision downward, the Government could rely on Conservative support.

Changes have been made in the Dominion tariff, in the direction of freer trade, but, as Sir Louis Davies, the Deputy Governor-General, said in formally pro-roguing Parliament, without "creating any serious disturbance of industrial conditions." Progressives would say that the Finance Minister has reduced the tariff with one hand, but added to it with the other by increasing the sales tax. The Finance Minister mollified Progressive criticism to some extent by protesting that he wanted to move toward freer trade. He seemed to hold out the promise that next session will see more substantial reductions, in accordance with the declared Liberal policy in the general elections last December.

On the much-discussed Crow's Nest Pass agreement, with regard to the reduction of freight rates, the Government succeeded in making a compromise arrangement with the Progressive Party in the House. The rates on grain and flour are to be reduced substantially, to conform with the limit of rates which had prevailed under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement from the year 1897 up to 1918. On other commodities, higher rates are to be permitted for another year.

The Progressives similarly obtained the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, on a compromise basis, in which certain of the western provinces must co-operate. The wheat board will establish a form of state control of the marketing of Canadian wheat. It remains to be shown, however, whether the farmers can get any better prices for their crops through this device.

This first session of the new Parliament, just closed, has seen drastic economy imposed upon the military departments in Canada. Militia, naval service and aerial service have been brought together under one minister, to form the Department of Defense. Progressives and Liberals were almost unanimous in support of this measure of retrenchment.

The next House session may prove to be more difficult for the Government to negotiate. The Liberal pledge to make "substantial reductions" in the tariff will have to be faced. But in the meanwhile the Government can congratulate itself upon having done very well to get through a difficult first session without a working majority of party supporters in Parliament.

ALTHOUGH it is gratifying to learn that there was a surplus of about \$3000 in the prison funds at Sing Sing at the close of the fiscal year, it is trusted that this does not represent a false economy. Of course, it is not necessary to treat the inmates of a state or federal prison like hotel guests, but at the same time the primary aim of a "reformatory" must not be overlooked. The world is graduating out of the belief that a penitentiary is a place in which to crush all that is best in a man, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the officials of Sing Sing, in their efforts to show a surplus on their books, have not in any way neglected the essential welfare of those who are under their charge.

THE passing of Wu Ting-fang is a loss to China. Perhaps no country so needs strong men as this mammoth epitome of the East, where Western modes are working—men "strong" not only in worldly wisdom won from long experience, but also in that truest sophistication begotten of genuine vision. Wu's years, a decade beyond the limit suggested by the Psalmist, even though far short of the 200 he had somewhat whimsically set for himself, had been filled with a knowledge not often equaled even in the knowledge-seeking Orient. The Asiatic naturally absorbs. The continent is settled close with those who assimilate knowledge easily, who give early promise of a character and ability beyond their years, who preach lofty ideals—and then too soon come to practice that sort of "Safety first" politics which stirs the smile of the cynic and discourages those who hope for human progress. Wu was of the few who could digest and practice. The example of his life should point a way to many of his countrymen.

His passing, too, is a loss to all the world. Today's situation calls insistently for men who know at once East and West, and know them well enough to play intermediaries, not so much in compromising (though that, also, at times) as in interpreting and explaining. From ground thus prepared springs the plant of mutual understanding, whose blossom is international and inter-racial harmony. The man who represented Peking officially at Washington and unofficially in London was such an agent. As shrewd as he was voluble, as courageous as inquisitive, capable and candid, he was both mentally alert to all interests and tenacious of the standards of the best. Departing, he leaves a gap in the ranks of the ablest workers on both sides of the Pacific.

But there are, indeed, "gains for all our losses." Wu's legacy is not merely a wit, often caustic yet never capacious, which, sharpened in the Orient, could appreciate the Occident and be there appreciated; nor is it even that Confucian philosophy which was usually kindly and always practical. He leaves, at its best, such an example as may be afforded when a scion of most conservative birth and raising lends high efforts to founding and furthering liberal causes. From the first, Wu was influential in upholding the ideals of sound government in China, and that influence was pervasive and important even if it never proved determinative.

His memory will be another of the happily increasing ties between East and West. Observers of world history will recall, at thought of him, one who did large work well. Students of human nature will remember in him an instance of the idealist often guided by the opportunist, that some elusive goal might none the less be reached. If there were times when he was no more than amusing, he was usually more than just interesting. At his best he was an inspiration.

Editorial Notes

A REMARKABLE meeting was held in the city of London recently. It was called by the Lord Mayor of London, and was held in the historic Guildhall. Practically every municipality in the United Kingdom was represented, and, through the delegates present, three-quarters of the population of Great Britain voted solidly against the continuation of the embargo against the importation of Canadian store cattle. The consideration of the cattle embargo question was the object of the meeting. The occasion was the more remarkable, and more strongly emphasized the opinion of the British people, as it is a tradition of the Corporation of London to take no part in party politics. The meeting was not called for the purpose of discussing party politics, but to undo a great wrong under which it is claimed the Dominion of Canada has been lying for a number of years past. The Coalition Government was charged with having gone back on its word, which was passed by its then Minister of Agriculture to the Canadian Prime Minister at the Imperial War Conference in 1917, when an "unqualified undertaking" was given to remove the embargo. At the meeting was passed a strong resolution favoring the admission into England of Canadian cattle. July 10 has been set aside by the House of Commons for debate on the question.

AMERICA, it seems, now possesses a "Who's Who" for aeronautics, while a similarly informative volume for the dramatic profession in Britain has been reissued, "much enlarged." And so Pelion is piled on Ossa in the libraries as one bulky work after another is added to the reference shelves. Perhaps that is only to be expected. When the laws of economy ordain that one man shall spend most of his time in driving tenpenny nails into two-by-four boards, and another in manufacturing short stories to standardized formulae, some provision must be made for general information. The old-fashioned memory was laden with an astonishing mass of dates and facts about all manner of persons and events. Now it is merely necessary to remember which Who's Who, Year-Book, Hand-Book or Almanac contains the desired information. Incidentally, of course, each addition to the collection of professional or commercial Who's Who's promotes an army of nobodies to the ranks of the somebodies, thereby affording immense satisfaction to aspirants to fame.

TO THOSE contemplating taking vacations during the next few months, it will come as a welcome item of news that the Canadian railways may put into effect within the next few weeks the excursion rates eliminated since the outbreak of the Great War. It is another proof of the apparent slowness with which normalcy is being reached after the upheaval. The Canadian Passenger Association has already made "some reductions," which will go into force on July 10, and the phraseology of the announcement gives one cause for hope that these reductions presage even more generous treatment by the railways in the near future. New York and Boston are to be brought nearer to Canadian centers by means of the reductions, which are encouraging.

A Legacy
From
Mr. Wu

Session's
Work of
Dominion
Parliament

Testing an
Economic
Theory